Board of Trade

Journal

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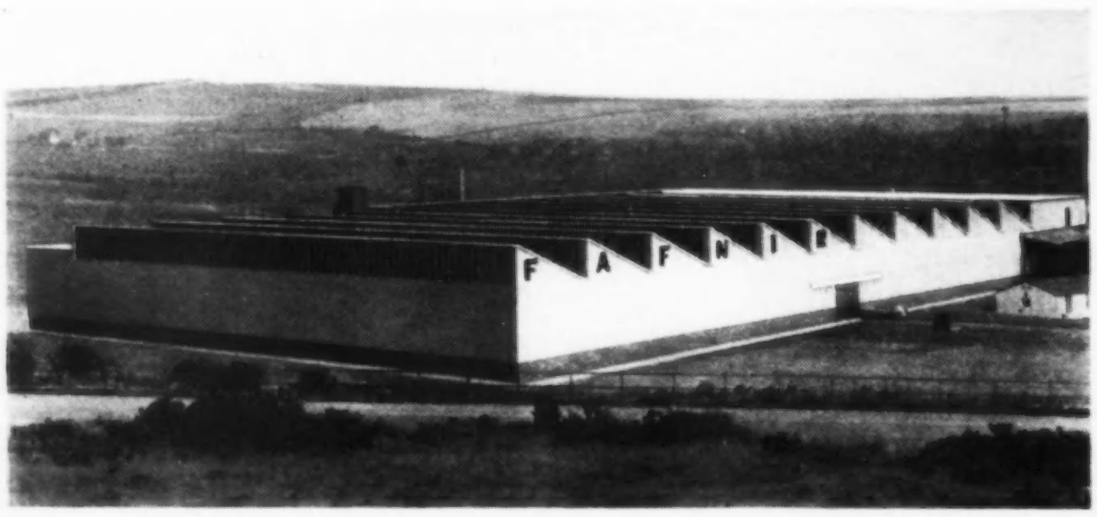

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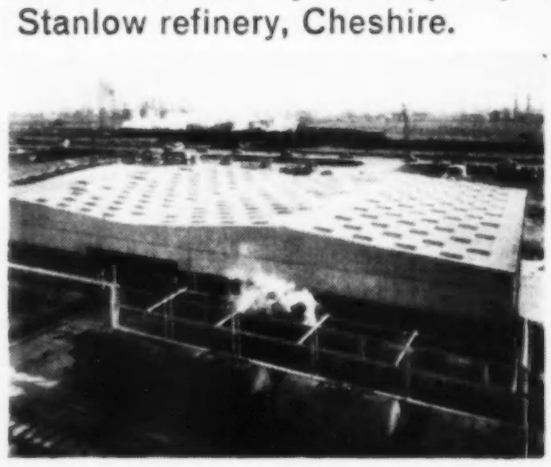

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Front cover photograph

Now operating between Paris and West Brittany is this Leyland Group Clydesdale furniture pantechnicon, recently delivered to Ets Demonceau, of Vanjours, Seine et Cise, France. The Clydesdale is powered by a 125 h.p. Leyland Power-Plus 0.400 diesel engine and equipped with a 5-speed gearbox with 6th speed overdrive. The body was built by Pelpel in Brittany and has a capacity of 1,765 cu. ft.

A special supplement — 'Trading with France' appears with this issue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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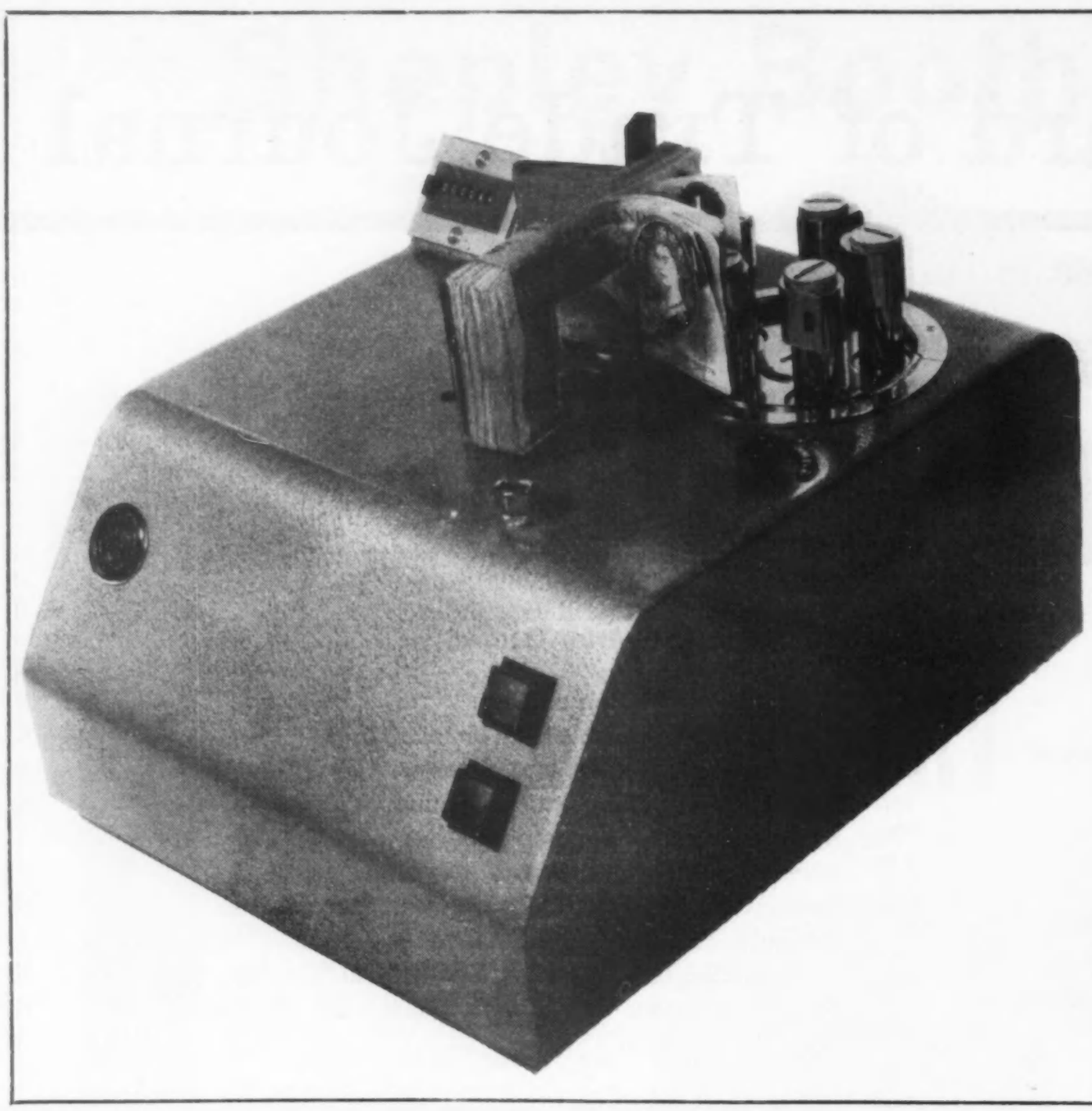
Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.



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GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR EXPORTERS—9

Fairs Branch answer some exporters' questions

Q. *What are the functions of Export Promotion and Fairs Branch?*

A. Apart from important responsibilities in the general field of export promotion, the Branch is concerned with the participation of British industry in international trade fairs, British Weeks, store promotions and trade centres. It collates and disseminates a considerable amount of information about trade fairs and exhibitions in the United Kingdom and in other countries throughout the world. Whilst it does not itself organize any trade fairs, it assists industries to take part in such events. It collaborates with commercial posts overseas and with the Exhibitions Division of the Central Office of Information, which provides all the necessary design and technical services.

In collaboration with the Export Councils the Branch organizes British Weeks and store promotions, and in the cities selected for British Weeks provides executive staff, who work closely with the commercial posts concerned and with local British Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations.

Q. *Aren't there too many trade fairs?*

A. It is true that there is a bewildering number of events – about 100 major trade fairs are held each year in the United Kingdom and nearly 200 on the Continent. An American schedule of trade and industrial shows lists over 4,000 events of various types and sizes in the United States!

Q. *How do I find my way through the maze?*

A. The main trade fairs are regularly listed in the *Board of Trade Journal*, which also publishes articles on the main trade fairs in which British industry participates. In addition, the Board of Trade issues a booklet which surveys the problems facing exhibitors at overseas fairs, entitled 'Trade Fairs Help Exports'. This may be obtained free of charge from the Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W.1.

Other sources of information about trade fairs include the 'Exhibition Bulletin' (published by the London Bureau, 266-272 Kirkdale, London, S.E.26) and 'Conferences and Exhibitions' (published by Grampian Press Ltd., The Tower, Shepherds Bush Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6).

Many of the larger international trade fairs have agents in London who can answer detailed questions about the size and scope of the fairs they represent.

It is sometimes useful to examine the catalogues of past fairs to ascertain which firms have taken part. Catalogues can be inspected at the Export Promotion and Fairs Branch.

Q. *Are trade fairs really of any commercial value?*

A. The Board of Trade believe that whilst trade fairs are only

Special message to British exporters from the Rt. Hon. Douglas Jay, M.P. President of the Board of Trade.

It is particularly appropriate that this issue of the Board of Trade Journal, *the first to appear after the talks in Paris between the Prime Minister and President de Gaulle, should contain a special Supplement on trading with France. Anglo-French trade has grown enormously in recent years, but there are great opportunities to increase it still further to the benefit of both countries.*

I would commend France to you as a vigorous, rich and rewarding—though by no means easy—market. This special Supplement will, I hope, stimulate your interest and encourage you to plan, and work for, a big expansion of our exports to France. The Board of Trade and the staffs of our Embassy and Consulates in France stand ready and eager to help you in every possible way.

DOUGLAS JAY.

'Opportunities for British Industry – FRANCE' is the title of a special supplement to the 'Export Service Bulletin' of March 31, issued by Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

The impact of British Weeks abroad is strikingly demonstrated in this picture of visitors to a display at a British Week in Australia held last year.

one means to an end, they are useful instruments of trade promotion. They present a market place where buyers and sellers can meet and where the intending buyer can inspect products quickly and conveniently.

Q. ***What is the difference between an 'exhibition' and a trade fair?***

A. There is admittedly some confusion over terminology. Generally speaking, exhibitions are events lasting some time arranged for the education or amusement of the general public, whereas fairs are essentially events of short duration arranged exclusively or mainly for the convenience of trade buyers.

Q. ***What is a specialized fair?***

A. In many of the more developed countries there is a marked preference for fairs which concentrate on the products of one industry or of a group of related industries. These are specialized fairs as opposed to general fairs, which attempt to cover the widest range of capital and consumer goods. General fairs are more conveniently arranged in commodity sections, but some fairs are still grouped in national pavilions.

Q. ***How can the Board of Trade assist British industry at overseas fairs?***

A. In those general fairs which are grouped in national pavilions and where, in order to enable British industry to take part, it is necessary to construct a British pavilion, the Board will do this and make space and stand facilities available to firms at an advantageous rate.

In specialized trade fairs the Board of Trade arranges 'joint venture' displays with trade associations which can mount reasonably representative displays. The Board of Trade provides free space and stands on the first occasion with declining assistance on the second and third occasions.

Because of Britain's commitments under various international agreements, the Board of Trade cannot subsidize individual firms who participate in overseas fairs.

Q. ***Why are British Weeks held?***

A. Some industries – notably in the field of consumer goods – have not always found trade fairs particularly helpful. These industries prefer to make a direct appeal to the retail buyer. The basic purpose of a British Week is to encourage stores in the chosen city to stock up with British products with the aim of stimulating long-term business. In order to popularize the Weeks it is necessary to provide cultural and other supporting events on a massive scale. The cost of these is met by the Board of Trade.

Q. ***What is a store promotion?***

A. This is really a British Week in miniature – confined to a store or group of stores in a particular area. The initiative normally comes from the store in question; the Board of Trade provides a certain amount of decorative material and encourages supporting events.

Q. ***What is an All-British fair?***

A. In order to make the maximum impact in certain markets it is sometimes necessary to arrange large-scale all-British fairs which may be combined with British Weeks or store promotions. These events are normally arranged by British Overseas Fairs Ltd. – a subsidiary of the Federation of British Industries – and by Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd. – a member of the *Financial Times* Group. In all cases the Board of Trade is consulted in advance and makes a financial contribution to the organizers, so that the cost of space to individual exhibitors can be reduced.

Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas) Board of Trade (right), with Mr. F. de Costobadie, European manager for Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd., on the Wedgwood stand at the spring Frankfurt Fair.

Q. ***What is a Trade Centre?***

A. Normally a building offering permanent facilities for series of displays of products. The British American Chamber of Commerce propose shortly to open a British Trade Centre in New York, with support from the Board. Several foreign countries have trade centres in London.

Q. ***How can I find out more about the type of event most suited to my purpose?***

A. Clearly there is no substitute for a personal visit to an overseas trade fair. (Trade fairs are exhausting, especially in a hot climate, so give yourself enough time to examine the fair in some detail.) If you cannot visit a fair see if your trade association has some information on it. If not, consult the Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. If they do not happen to have the answer to your particular question it is likely that they will know where the information can be found.

The Economy in 1964

THE WHITE PAPER 'Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments', published on March 31 (Cmnd. 2629, HM Stationery Office, price 2s. 3d.) contains preliminary figures for 1964 together with comparable figures for earlier years. The balance of payments figures also appear, with quarterly figures and a commentary, in the March issue of 'Economic Trends' (HM Stationery Office, price 6s. 0d.), published on the same day. 'Economic Report on 1964', issued as a supplement to 'Economic Trends' (HM Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.) offers a detailed analysis of developments in the domestic economy and the balance of payments in 1964, and carries the review forward in some respects to the first months of 1965.

Also published on the same date was the White Paper 'Loans from the Consolidated Fund, 1965-66' (Cmnd. 2624, HM Stationery Office, price 2s. 0d.), which is a successor to the White Papers on 'Government Expenditure Below the Line' which have been published annually since 1961.

Budget debate

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET STATEMENT was made in Parliament on April 6 as the *Board of Trade Journal* went to Press. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was expected to be one of the Ministers speaking in the Budget debate later in the week.

Campaign to advertise Government services for exporters

We can help you profit from new markets overseas.
Call EXPORT INTELLIGENCE
- and get the vital facts, key contacts and individual guidance you need–for the price of a telephone call

As announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* last week, a major advertising campaign to publicize Government services for exporters began in the national and local Press on April 5 and will later appear in the trade and technical Press.

The slogan of the campaign is 'Call Export Intelligence' and is mainly directed to management concerned with overseas trade. A representative advertisement appears on pages 774 and 775 of today's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Special telephone lines and staff have been installed at the Board's Export Services Branches and regional offices to facilitate the handling of inquiries.

HM Government's part in overseas publicity

—Mr. E. C. Redhead

'HM GOVERNMENT is not only fully conscious of the importance of publicizing British industrial achievements, inventiveness and know-how overseas, but acting as a world-wide agency, handles an account of vast proportions.' This was said by Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, when he spoke at the London Association of Newspapers Overseas in London on March 31.

Continuing, the Minister said: 'Facts and figures are your business incentives. Let me give you some: Through some 100 British Information Offices in our Embassies and High Commissions in some 70 countries, and through additional 200 information offices overseas, over 2¼ million words a year in the form of industrial news items and commercial feature articles are issued for press use through the Government Information Services' channels. Over 170,000 prints and 100,000 blocks and matrices of industrial pictures are issued annually. Some 4,000 programmes were recorded by the Central Office of Information last year for broadcasting by local stations overseas, and over 1,000 industrial stories are filmed annually for television and newsreel use. More than 100 films a year are acquired from British industry, and copies made for overseas screening.

'These figures represent about one-third of the total overseas output of the Government information services. So, you see, that the emphasis is on *commercial* information. In addition to a huge number of publications, reference papers, etc., produced for readers abroad, 5¼ million copies of four official magazines in 17 languages are distributed overseas. Complementary to this is the BBC External Service which broadcasts a wide range of commercial news and information on its many programmes throughout the world.'

Commenting on the figures, the Minister said that these figures were not only impressive – the services they covered produced results. Referring to the new Special Bulletin Service of the Central Office of Information, he said that in response to a Bulletin they recently issued about the product of an aviation group, 121 inquiries from 33 countries were received. Thus official information services played an important rôle in selling abroad. 'If you can induce your clients to keep us informed of their new products and new markets, we can share the goodwill which has been created by the advertising you have placed overseas by supporting it with news stories and background information.'

The Minister said that the Board of Trade was at present working on plans for direct British participation in over 100 trade fairs overseas during the next 12 months. They were organizing British Weeks in Amsterdam and Milan this year, and the British Fortnight in Tokyo next September which would run in conjunction with the British Fair there. Along with these enterprises they had 50 major store promotions in 1965, ten of which were in Europe, 20 in the United States and 20 in Canada. 'This summer our Commercial Officers in Australia will be touring the United Kingdom to tell industry about export opportunities in our largest Commonwealth market. So advertising, particularly advance advertising, would tie-up well with these many trade manifestations.'

Concluding, the Minister added: 'Whether we manufacture turbines or teddy-bears, we will not sell any by hiding them under the counter. They must be prominently displayed in the many shop-windows created by advertising. The old maxim "Out of sight – out of mind", was never more apt where the modern commercial presentation of products is concerned.'

ECGD full percentage facility available earlier

FROM March 31 ECGD's Full Percentage Facility for longer-term business will be available to policy-holders one year earlier. Under this Facility (introduced in 1962) ECGD have, without charge, increased the percentage of loss covered to 100 per cent on any contract on three or more years' credit which has run trouble-free for two years, provided that general experience of the market and the buyer has been satisfactory.

In future the Facility will be available after one trouble-free year which includes payment of at least one payment instalment after completion of work under the contract, and provided that any maintenance period has been completed and any retention money paid over.

The normal percentage of loss covered by ECGD is 85 per cent in respect of 'buyer' risks, and 90 per cent for other risks, rising in the case of Comprehensive-type policies to 95 per cent once goods have been shipped. This cover is at least as full as that of other European credit insurers.

Export Council for Europe appointments

MR. A. R. GLEN, Chairman of the Export Council for Europe, announced on March 29 the appointment of two new members who will have responsibility for the development of special aspects of its activities. They are Mr. Norman Freeman, general manager, Imperial Chemical Insurances Ltd., and Mr. F. H. Braybrook, formerly managing director of Monte Shell, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group.

Mr. Freeman, who is Chairman of the British Shippers Council and a member of the National Ports Council, will have special responsibility for the Council's advisory and other work in the co-ordination of transport links to West European markets.

Mr. Braybrook, who has had extensive experience in petrochemicals in Italy and France over the last 12 years, will act as co-ordinator for a group of Council members with special concern for the export of raw materials, chemicals and fuels to these same markets.

Selling groups to visit Spain

THE LONDON Chamber of Commerce and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry are sending two groups of businessmen to Spain later this year.

The first group, which is being organized by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry and will represent 14 firms, is going out to Spain for a week from May 2-8. This group will be visiting Madrid and Bilbao. It will be led by Mr. Ralph Galbriel, deputy chairman and managing director of Charles Churchill and Co. Ltd., who is a member of the Export Council for Europe.

Members of the mission will be looking for possibilities to boost their companies' sales to Spain, and in several cases will be studying opportunities for agreements to manufacture under licence and other forms of collaboration with Spanish firms.

The second group will be organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and will be going out to Spain in October. Some members of the group will visit Barcelona, Zaragoza and Madrid, whilst others will visit Murcia and Seville.

Call EXPORT INTELLIGENCE

Selling overseas is never easy—as you may already have discovered. But approached in the right way it can mean the difference between limited progress at home and a successful, expanding future — world-wide.

We can help you with more up-to-date information and practical guidance than most business men could ever get on their own. The surprisingly wide scope of Board of Trade service is outlined on the opposite page.

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for the vital facts, key contacts and individual guidance you need—just for the price of a telephone call

Personal, comprehensive

To enter a foreign market successfully, you need accurate information, intelligent guidance and practical assistance. We can give all three (as the list on the right shows). Through us you can draw on a vast fund of current Market and Tariff information. The resources of our 85,000-volume Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Hillgate House in London are freely available. We are linked with over 200 commercial teams—in every British Embassy, and in Consulates and Trade Commissions throughout the world. In addition, we are in constant touch with the British National Export Council and its associated bodies, and work closely with the Export Credits Guarantee Department and all the main organisations of industry and commerce.

Confidential, costs you nothing

Your Export Intelligence contact is either at your nearest Board of Trade office or Export Intelligence Headquarters at Hillgate House in London. You'll find the man you talk to keen to help. You may well want to arrange a meeting. Above all, ours is a *personal* service. In fact, the individual attention we can give you is probably one of the most valuable aspects of our service.

Because Export Intelligence is a Government service run for the benefit of British industry, *it costs you nothing*. Naturally anything we learn about your business while handling your case is treated in complete confidence.

If you are considering selling overseas, the first and best thing you can do for your company is to call Export Intelligence—now.

CALL US FOR

1. Guidance on your individual export problem.
2. Information on the most likely market(s) for your product(s) overseas.
3. Introductions to potential agents and buyers.
4. Help with overseas business visits.
5. Status reports on foreign firms.
6. Information on Tariff and Import regulations.
7. Details of overseas contracts out for tender.
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9. Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture your product abroad.
10. Information on how to market and advertise your product abroad.
11. Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
12. Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

Trading with France

AS PART of a campaign to promote more trade between the United Kingdom and France, Mr. F. C. Everson, CMG, Minister (Economic) and head of the Commercial Department at the British Embassy in Paris, will visit the United Kingdom in April to give a series of talks in London and regional centres.

Mr. Everson will meet exporters in London, Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow and Newcastle, to discuss with them the prospects of developing United Kingdom exports to France.

Royalty transactions in the United Kingdom balance of payments

DURING THE next few days the Board of Trade will be sending forms to United Kingdom business requesting information for the first time about overseas payments and receipts for royalties. These questions will form part of the inquiry dealing with overseas transactions of United Kingdom concerns during 1964. Other overseas transactions covered in this inquiry are those relating to direct investment overseas, and – in less detail than in the 1963 inquiry – international trade credit.

The primary purpose in conducting surveys of overseas transactions is to measure their effect on the United Kingdom's balance of payments. In addition, however, information about royalty transactions will help in the assessment of the United Kingdom's technological balance of payments position, as recommended by the DSIR Committee on Engineering Design (the Feilden Committee) in its report dated June 1963.

The term 'royalties' has been used for convenience to cover, *inter alia*, payments for copyrights, patents, designs, licences and manufacturing rights, secret processes and formulae, trade marks and 'know-how'. Separate headings are provided for royalties in respect of mineral rights and of printed matter, film and sound recordings, and performing rights.

In addition to obtaining information about the magnitude of these transactions and the United Kingdom's position *vis-a-vis* the rest of the world, some knowledge of the geographical distribution of payments and receipts will also be obtained.

Cotton Board appointments

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed the following members of the Cotton Board for the year beginning April 1:

Mr. Frank Rostron, chairman and independent member of the Board; Mr. James Broatch, deputy chairman and independent member; Mr. M. D. Oliphant, independent member; Mr. W. T. Winterbottom, representing persons carrying on the business of spinning and doubling; Mr. J. M. H. Grey, representing persons carrying on the business of weaving; Mr. G. H. K. Rae, representing persons carrying on the business of converting; Mr. W. Crossley, representing persons carrying on the business of finishing; Alderman J. W. Whitworth, representing persons employed in spinning and doubling; Mr. L. T. Wright, representing persons employed in weaving; Mr. J. King, representing persons employed in spinning and doubling; and Mr. L. Sharp, representing persons employed in finishing.

The members of the Special Committee for the year beginning April 1 are the chairman and other independent members of the Cotton Board and Mr. L. Forden and Mr. J. C. Robinson.

All the members served on the Cotton Board during the past year and have been reappointed.

Note: The Cotton Board is a development council established under the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947. It comprises four members representing the interests of persons carrying on business in the industry, four members representing the interests of persons employed in the industry and three independent members, including the chairman. All members are appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Frank Rostron has been an independent member of the Cotton Board since April, 1959. He was appointed chairman on January 1, 1963. Mr. Broatch was Director-General of the Cotton Board before he was appointed deputy chairman on January 1, 1963.

Carriage of dangerous goods in ships

THE BOARD OF TRADE Marine Safety Branch are preparing revised Rules on the carriage of dangerous goods in ships. These revised Rules, shortly to be laid before Parliament, will be based on the requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960. One of the principal changes proposed is that as from May 26 when the Convention comes into force, the classification of dangerous goods will be altered to bring it into line with that adopted in the Convention which in turn is based on a classification agreed by the United Nations Committee expert in these matters.

At the same time an amendment to the Blue Book will be made which will from May 26 recommend the use of the United Nation labels which correspond to the eight main classes of goods. Each label is diamond shaped and has a distinctive symbol suggesting the hazard involved. For example, goods that are inflammable will have a flame on their label. The radioactive label will have the internationally recognized trefoil symbol, and the corrosive label will show drops of a substance eating into metal and a human hand. The colours of the labels are grouped according to hazard: e.g. orange for explosive, red indicating an inflammable hazard, blue indicating danger when wet and yellow indicating oxidizing substances. Moreover, each label will indicate a class number.

Note – A circular letter to shipowners and chemical manufacturers, setting out in more detail the proposed changes, with copies of the new labels is being given wide circulation through the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the Chamber of Shipping, other trade associations, Marine Survey Offices and Regional Offices of the Board of Trade.

At present the carriage of dangerous goods in ships is governed by the Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods) Rules 1952, the powers for which derive from the 1894 and 1949 Merchant Shipping Acts. The Rules are in general terms only. Advice in relation to the consignment of individual substances is given in some detail in the recommendations of the Report of the Board of Trade's Standing Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Explosives in Ships (commonly known as the Blue Book).

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during March in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Insert:	*Licensed Dealers* Trade Development Bank, 21 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.
	Exempted Dealers
Insert:	National Commercial & Schroders Ltd., Edinburgh House, 3/11 North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2.
Insert:	Sagit Ltd., 10 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
Change of Address:	Short Loan & Mortgage Company Ltd.,
Delete:	79 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
Insert:	118 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and

normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by April 23, 1965.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28·52	Intermixtures of rare earth metal chlorides containing not less than 40 per cent by weight and not more than 50 per cent by weight of rare earth metals calculated as CeO_2 and containing not more than 25 per cent by weight of any one rare earth metal calculated as CeO_2.	Intermixtures of rare earth metal chlorides.	December 31, 1965	1559
29·01	Buta-1 : 3-diene . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	2427

Note;
The following item is a re-advertisement, under a revised definition, of a current temporary exemption.

Tariff Heading	Revised definition for tariff purposes	Present definition for tariff purposes	Reference
39·01	Nylon 6 in the forms covered by Note 3 (*b*) of Chapter 39, which contains not more than 2 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide but is not otherwise compounded, and which, when 1 gramme is dissolved in 100 millilitres of sulphuric acid having a concentration of 96 per cent by weight, increases the viscosity of the solvent by a ratio not greater than 2·65 when measured at 25° centigrade.	Nylon 6 in the forms covered by Note 3 (*b*) of Chapter 39, containing not more than 2 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide, but not otherwise compounded.	6295

Drawback on some borosilicate glass bottles for export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on imported borosilicate (heat resistant) glass bottles exported as complete infant feeding bottles.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than April 26, 1965.

The import duties (General) (No. 2) Order, 1965

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order, 1965 (SI 1965/700) which provides for amendments to the Customs Tariff in respect of:

(1) derivatives of certain compounds of organic chemicals,
(2) certain lacquers, and
(3) brush and broom handles of wood.

The effect is to correct errors in the Tariff which have recently come to light in order to restore the intended rates of import duty.

This Order came into operation on April 7.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

The import duty drawbacks (No. 3) Order, 1965

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 3) Order, 1965, which varies the rates of drawback of import duty on:

(i) certain imported hazelnuts used in the manufacture for export of specified hazelnut products, and
(ii) certain imported square sawn wood and timber and imported wooden veneer sheets used in the manufacture for export of specified sewing machine woodwork.

The Order came into operation on April 7 and has been published as Statutory Instruments, 1965, No. 699.

Copies are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

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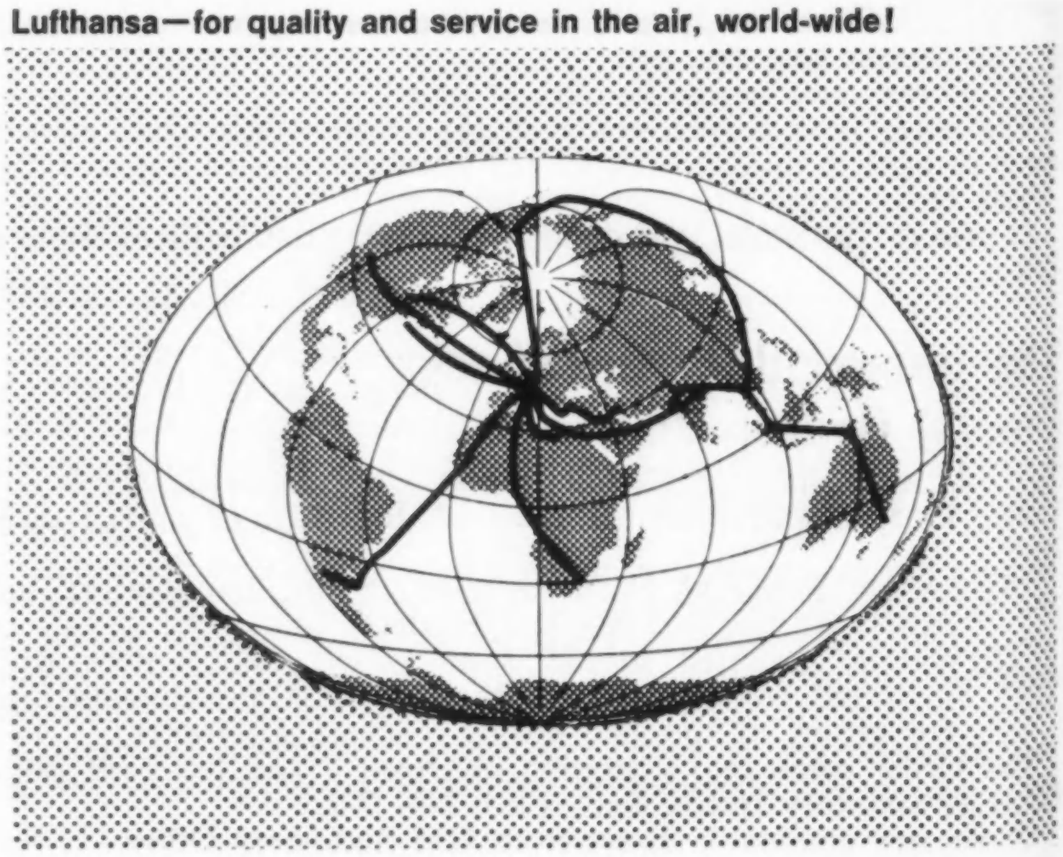

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	130	141	124	+101	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	107	140	146	133	+152	+ 89	+29	+30
1964	124*	128*	144*	138*	123*	106	153*	120	162	184	153	+486*	+332	+44	+49
1963															
3rd quarter	117	120	137	131	119	104	138	106	141	164	141	— 2	— 12	— 7	— 6
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	149	168	144	+127	+ 61	+23	+41
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	147	115	154	176	152	+ 88	+ 79	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	123	127	142	136	121	105	150	120	153	184	149	+153	+126	+ 5	+ 1
3rd quarter	124	127	145	139	123	106	154	120	167	188	153	+119	+ 77	+ 6	+13
4th quarter	127*	131*	147*	141*	124*	107	159*	127	173	186	158	+126*	+ 50	+31	+31
1964															
August	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	129*	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	132*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965															
January	..	133*	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..		..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4 2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	130	130	+ 96
1964	162*	125*	125·7	+3·3	108·6*	125·4*	148·4	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963																
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	133	132	— 1
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	125·0	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	154	113	126 5	+4·3	108 6	125·8	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	162*	125*	127·6	+4·5	109·9*	127·0*	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965																
1st Quarter								353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5			
1964																
August	153	117	126·7	+4·7	108·6	125·7	149·4	314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9	156	142	..
September	154	113	126·7	+4·4	109·1	126·2	149·8	315	+ 1	+11	239	Nil	— 7	152	132	..
October	157*	119*	126·8	+4·1	110·0	126·3	149·9	332	+ 17	+27	233	— 6	—12	147	135	..
November	162*	127*	127 8	+4·6	110·3	127·2	150·7	338	+ 6	+19	230	— 3	—16	152	136	..
December	162*	125*	128·3	+4 8	109 4*	127·6*	152·1	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	149	146	..
																..
1965																..
January	165*	124*	128·7	+4·6	109·2*	128·0*	153·2	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February			128 7	+4·5	109·9*	128·2*	153·4	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March								341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10			..

† NOT seasonally adjusted • Provisional.

Retail Sales in February

ESTIMATES of the value of retail sales in February suggest that, after allowing for seasonal factors, the upward trend was continuing. The seasonally adjusted index rose to 119 in February as against 118 in January; these indices compare with the index of 117 for the fourth quarter of last year but, it will be remembered, the series is subject to month-to-month irregularities. Much of the increase in sales in February was due to higher sales, on a seasonally adjusted basis, by clothing and footwear shops, the trade of which tends to move irregularly.

The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales was 108 in February, the same in rounded terms as in January. In unrounded terms, however, the February figure showed a rise of about half a point and was somewhat above the index for the fourth quarter of 1964.

Clothing and footwear shops

There was a further rise in the total sales of clothing and footwear shops in February and the seasonally adjusted index was 118 compared with 115 for January and 113 for the fourth quarter of 1964. As compared with February 1964 there was a rise in the sales of clothing and footwear shops of 5 per cent; men's and boys' wear shops and women's, girls' and infants' wear shops showing increases of 5 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Footwear shops showed no change in their sales when compared with a year earlier. As in recent months prices of clothing and footwear continued to be about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

Durable goods shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of total sales by durable goods shops in February at 120, was much the same as that in January and, in view of the irregularities in this series, not much different from the level of the fourth quarter of last year. Instalment credit sales of these shops have also moved more or less in line in recent months with what would be expected under the influence of seasonal factors.

Compared with a year earlier the value of total turnover of durable goods shops was up by 5 per cent in February, a similar increase to the rise of 6 per cent recorded in January. Within the total, furniture shops showed an increase of 7 per cent and other durable goods shops one of 3 per cent, the buoyancy in sales of gas and electricity showrooms, which are included in the latter category, being offset by lower figures for radio and electrical goods shops, particularly for the multiples where sales of direct sellers of household appliances continue to compare unfavourably with a year ago.

Other non-food shops

The value of sales by this group of traders, after seasonal adjustment, rose again in February for the third consecutive month, when the index was 123 compared with 122 for January and 120 for December. As in January mail-order businesses, with a rise of 15 per cent showed the largest increase in sales compared with those of a year previously. Department stores showed an increase of 4 per cent and miscellaneous non-food shops one of 8 per cent over sales in February 1964.

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of food shops in February was 116, showing no change when compared with January. In volume terms the index rose by one point.

Table 1—Retail Sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops: Total	Non-food shops: Clothing and footwear shops	Non-food shops: Durable goods shops	Non-food shops: Other non-food shops (b)
1963 3rd quarter	109	107	110	109	112	110
4th quarter	110	108	111	110	113	111
1964 1st quarter	111	109	113	111	114	113
2nd quarter	112	111	113	108	115	115
3rd quarter	114	114	114	109	116	116
4th quarter	117	115	118	113	119	120
1964 February	111	109	113	112	115	114
March	111	109	112	110	113	114
April	112	111	113	108	116	115
May	112	110	113	109	113	114
June	112	112	113	107	116	115
July	113	112	113	108	115	114
August	115	114	114	109	117	115
September	115	115	116	110	117	119
October	117	115	119	118	119	121
November	117	115	118	109	120	121
December	116	114	118	113	119	120
1965 January	118	116	120	115	121	122
February	119	116	121	118	120	123

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1963 3rd quarter	104	102	106
4th quarter	105	102	107
1964 1st quarter	105	103	108
2nd quarter	105	103	107
3rd quarter	106	103	107
4th quarter	107	104	110
1964 February	106	103	108
March	105	103	107
April	105	103	107
May	104	102	106
June	105	103	107
July	104	102	106
August	106	103	107
September	106	104	108
October	109	105	112
November	107	104	110
December	106	103	110
1965 January	108	103	111
February	108	104	112

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Analysis by form of organization

February—Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1961 = 100

	Total all retailers	%	Independent retailers	%	Multiple retailers	%	Co-operative societies	%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	106	+6	104	+6	114	+8	100	+3
FOOD SHOPS (*h*)	114	+6	110	+6	130	+8	104	+4
Grocers	114	+6(*f*)	108	+6	136	+8	102	+3(*f*)
Butchers	114	+7	..		..		..	
Greengrocers, fruiterers	98	+4	98	+4	99	+7	87	—4
Fishmongers, poulterers	115	+5	..		..		..	
Bread and flour confectioners	122	+6(*g*)	117	+5	130	+7	..	
Off-licences	107	+12	96	+9	117	+14	..	
Dairymen	124	+8	..		..		116	+6
NON-FOOD SHOPS	100	+6	..		..		..	
Clothing and footwear shops	86	+5	85	+4	89	+6	78	+3
Footwear shops	74	Nil	81	+3	71	— 1	69	—1
Men's and boys' wear shops	92	+5	88	+6	98	+5	69	+3
Women's, girls and infants' wear, drapery and general clothing shops	88	+6	84	+4	93	+9	83	+4
Large (*c*)		—	81	+4		—		—
Medium (*c*)		—	82	+4		—		—
Small (*c*)		—	86	+4		—		—
Durable goods shops	110	+5	101	+2	129	+8	101	+3
Furniture shops	102	+7	100	+5	109	+13		—
Large (*c*)		—	101	+8		—		—
Medium and small (*c*)		—	100	+4		—		—
Other durable goods shops	118	+3	101	— 1	137	+7		—
Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (*e*)	109	— 2	101	— 1	123	— 4		—
of which: Rental specialists	..		..		158	+9		—
Electricity showrooms	121	+11	—		121	+11		—
Gas showrooms	189	+26	—		189	+26		—
Miscellaneous non-food shops (*b*)	104	+8	..		..		..	
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	111	+9	109	+9	123	+10		—
Booksellers, stationers	..		125	+11	..			—
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (*d*)	100	+5	97	+3	103	+7	96	+1
Jewellers	97	+8	97	+6	97	+15		—
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	79	+8	..		..			—
Ironmongers and hardware shops	104	+3	106	+4	87	Nil		—
Department Stores	88	+4	—		—			—
Mail Order Businesses	135	+15	—		—			—

Index numbers of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume.

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,074)		Food shops (h) (£4,154)		Non-food shops									
					Total (£4,920)		Clothing and footwear shops (£1,384)	Durable goods shops (£956)	Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,896)	Department stores (£457)	Mail order businesses (£227)			
	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*								
1962 Year	103 +3	100 Nil	104 +4	101 +1	103 +3	100 Nil	102 +2	103 +3	103 +3	103 +3	108 +8			
1963 Year	108 +4	103 +3	107 +3	102 +1	108 +5	104 +4	106 +5	109 +5	108 +4	108 +5	122 +13			
1964 Year	113 +5	106 +2	112 +5	103 +1	114 +6	108 +4	110 +4	116 +7	114 +6	113 +5	142 +17			
1965 Year to date†	108 +6	98 +2	113 +6	102 +1	103 +7	95 +3	93 +5	114 +6	103 +8	101 +4	117 +13			
1964 1st quarter	102 +6	97 +5	107 +3	101 +2	98 +8	94 +7	89 +7	107 +12	98 +6	96 +8	116 +16			
2nd quarter	110 +5	102 +2	111 +4	101 Nil	109 +9	103 +4	109 +5	108 +7	107 +5	105 +5	139 +19			
3rd quarter	111 +5	103 +1	111 +6	101 +1	111 +4	105 +2	105 +2	114 +4	114 +6	108 +3	123 +12			
4th quarter	132 +6	121 +3	120 +7	109 +1	141 +6	132 +3	140 +3	136 +5	137 +7	146 +5	193 +21			
1964 October	117 +8	109 +4	112 +7	103 +3	121 +9	114 +6	118 +9	127 +7	113 +7	122 +7	176 +23			
November	122 +7	113 +3	115 +7	104 +2	128 +7	120 +4	120 +3	133 +6	122 +8	134 +6	199 +25			
December	151 +5	138 +1	130 +6	117 +1	168 +5	156 +2	174 +1	146 +3	168 +7	176 +4	203 +16			
1965 January	109 +6	99 +2	113 +6	101 +1	105 +6	98 +3	99 +4	119 +6	102 +8	113 +2	99 +15			
February	106 +6	97 +2	114 +6	102 +1	100 +6	93 +3	86 +5	110 +5	104 +8	88 +4	135 +15			

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food shops								Clothing and footwear shops					
	Grocers (f) (£2,397)	Butchers (£637)	Greengrocers, fruiterers (£323)	Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)	Bread and flour confectioners (g) (£196)	Off-licences (£139)	Dairymen (£367)	Footwear shops (£229)	Men's and boys' wear shops (£281)	Women's wear shops (£874)				
1962 Year	104 +4	102 +2	102 +2	103 +3	107 +7	107 +7	105 +5	101 +1	103 +3	102 +2				
1963 Year	107 +3	103 +2	100 —2	108 +5	113 +6	114 +6	110 +5	106 +4	107 +4	106 +5				
1964 Year	112 +4	109 +6	103 +3	115 +7	119 +6	123 +8	118 +7	109 +3	111 +4	111 +4				
1965 Year to date†	114 +6	116 +7	95 +4	115 +6	118 +5	110 +10	123 +8	81 +3	101 +5	93 +6				
1964 1st quarter	108 +2	108 +4	95 Nil	111 +8	115 +7	100 +7	114 +2	82 +11	95 +7	90 +7				
2nd quarter	110 +4	104 +6	114 Nil	114 +7	117 +5	100 +8	119 +9	115 +5	109 +5	107 +5				
3rd quarter	111 +6	105 +5	105 +5	114 +8	120 +5	107 +10	119 +12	108 +1	105 +1	105 +2				
4th quarter	119 +6	119 +7	96 +6	123 +7	124 +6	186 +9	122 +8	133 Nil	137 +3	143 +4				
1964 October	113 +6	113 +8	89 +7	120 +7	121 +6	118 +15	121 +8	119 +7	111 +10	121 +9				
November	116 +6	114 +7	91 +8	119 +7	121 +6	134 +18	123 +8	112 —6	119 +3	122 +5				
December	127 +6	129 +7	105 +5	128 +6	130 +5	284 +4	123 +8	161 —1	172 Nil	178 +1				
1965 January	113 +6	117 +7	93 +4	116 +6	115 +4	112 +8	122 +7	89 +3	110 +2	99 +4				
February	114 +6	114 +7	98 +4	115 +5	122 +6	107 +12	124 +8	74 Nil	92 +5	88 +6				

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable goods shops					Miscellaneous non-food shops						
	Furniture shops (£399)	Other durable goods shops: Total (£476)	Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (e) (£372)	Electricity showrooms (£55)	Gas showrooms (£49)	Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£794)	Booksellers, stationers‡ (£60)	Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£259)	Jewellers (£80)	Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£83)	Ironmongers and hardware shops (£235)	
1962 Year	102 +2	105 +5	103 +3	108 +8	114 +14	104 +4	104 +4	103 +3	100 Nil	102 +2	102 +2	
1963 Year	103 +2	114 +9	110 +7	118 +9	137 +19	107 +4	111 +6	107 +4	105 +5	103 +2	107 +4	
1964 Year	111 +8	121 +6	114 +3	128 +8	165 +21	113 +5	121 +9	114 +6	118 +12	112 +8	109 +2	
1965 Year to date†	109 +8	121 +4	113 Nil	122 +12	179 +23	110 +9	122 +10	101 +6	93 +8	80 +9	103 +3	
1964 1st quarter	100 +15	114 +10	111 +7	109 +12	148 +27	104 +4	109 +12	96 +6	88 +19	77 +13	101 Nil	
2nd quarter	106 +7	110 +6	105 +4	120 +4	144 +24	107 +4	101 +8	109 +6	96 +10	95 +7	108 +5	
3rd quarter	111 +5	117 +4	108 +1	133 +9	170 +18	115 +6	111 +8	119 +8	115 +9	117 +7	107 +2	
4th quarter	130 +7	141 +4	132 +1	150 +10	201 +18	126 +7	162 +9	136 +7	174 +12	163 +10	122 +3	
1964 October	123 +8	132 +6	120 +3	143 +10	209 +19	113 +6	123 +5	111 +12	110 +12	101 +8	111 +4	
November	130 +9	135 +4	121 +1	152 +12	219 +16	118 +7	148 +10	116 +8	127 +15	119 +7	112 +2	
December	136 +6	154 +2	150 —1	153 +7	181 +20	143 +7	205 +10	171 +4	262 +12	249 +11	139 +2	
1965 January	117 +7	123 +6	117 +2	122 +13	168 +22	109 +10	120 +10	103 +7	89 +10	82 +10	101 +3	
February	102 +7	118 +3	109 —2	121 +11	189 +26	111 +9	125 +11	100 +5	97 +8	79 +8	104 +3	

‡ Independent retailers only. * At average 1961 prices. † January-February.

Note: Retail sales

These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies, department stores and mail order businesses. A description of the series was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into 'three monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by February 1965 sales was the four weeks from January 31, 1965, to February 27, 1965, the corresponding period in 1964 was from January 26, 1964, to February 29, 1964, for all types of contributors except independent retailers recruited in April 1964 from whom the February 1964 period was February 2, 1964, to February 29, 1964. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

Hire Purchase and other Instalment Credit Business in February

NEW INSTALMENT credit business of finance houses appears to have recovered in February from the apparent sluggishness suggested by the January statistics. After allowing for seasonal influences and some month-to-month irregularity in the figures, new instalment credit advances appear to be continuing at much the same high level as in the closing months of last year. The value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms by durable goods shops also appears to have been maintained at or close to the level prevailing since the autumn of last year.

Total instalment debt rose by £10 million during February to £1,123 million at the end of the month. This was £151 million more than a year earlier.

Finance Houses

New hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit extended by finance houses in February showed a further seasonal increase. This made good the apparent shortfall recorded in January, compared with what might have been expected, taking normal seasonal influences into account. For the two months together, and allowing as far as possible for seasonal factors, the underlying level of new business appears to have continued at much the same high level as in the closing months of last year.

Taking January and February together, total new credit advanced was about 5 per cent more than a year earlier. For both new cars and used cars increases rather more than one-tenth were recorded. Among the smaller categories of goods, industrial and building plant and equipment showed a rise of nearly 20 per cent.

Total direct debt outstanding to finance houses rose by £11 million in February to £766 million at the end of the month, and amounts owing by retailers under block discounting arrangements rose by £2 million to a total of £51 million.

Shops

The value of goods sold by durable goods shops on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms showed a slight decline, as is normal for the time of year, between January and February. On the face of it the decrease was a little more than might have been expected in the light of the experience of recent years but the figures are liable to some month-to-month irregularity and it is too soon to conclude that the trend of sales, which seems to have been fairly steady since the autumn of last year, has changed. As in January, the value of sales in February was a little lower than a year earlier, an increase for furniture shops being rather more than offset by a decrease for other durable goods shops. Debt outstanding to durable goods shops in total was unchanged in February at £328 million.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

Table 2—Hire Purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	By Finance Houses	Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	—11	
1962	271	490	761	808	—47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1961 1st Qtr.	55	151	206	208	— 2	+ 9
2nd Qtr.	59	179	238	217	+21	+ 3
3rd Qtr.	63	141	204	208	— 4	— 7
4th Qtr.	71	103	174	200	—26	—16
1962 1st Qtr.	56	117	173	219	—46	—35
2nd Qtr.	62	140	202	203	— 1	—16
3rd Qtr.	70	128	198	194	+ 4	+ 1
4th Qtr.	83	105	188	192	— 4	+ 3
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Including Department Stores.

Table 1—Estimates of hire-purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD

£ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to durable goods shops	1963	289	288	287	285	286	289	290	293	296	298	303	315
	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328										
Owed directly to department stores	1963	28	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	28	30
	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29										
Owed directly to finance houses	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766										
Total of above	1963	879	874	876	884	896	908	920	927	934	940	949	959
	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1113	1123										

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New business of durable goods shops

Table 3. Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (£303 million)	1963	114	94	107	119	136	93	92	98	100	109	110	118	113	123	128	135	144
	1964	116	106	107	112	138	108	107(a)	104	105	106	109	112	108	117	130	137	145
	1965						107	104										
	1965						—2	—3										
Independents (£110 million) .	1963	101	87	92	102	122	89	84	89	92	96	89	102	99	104	108	119	134
	1964	100	93	90	95	122	101	92(a)	89	91	91	88	96	91	97	108	117	138
	1965						108	92										
	1965						+7	NIL										
Multiples (£161 million) . .	1963	124	101	117	129	147	95	99	106	107	117	126	128	122	136	141	144	152
	1964	126	115	118	123	148	113	118(a)	113	114	114	125	121	118	129	143	149	151
	1965						104	111										
	1965						—8	—6										
Co-operative Societies (£32 million)	1963	111	87	103	120	135	92	82	86	91	114	103	124	111	125	125	140	138
	1964	119	109	109	118	141	111	109(a)	108	110	113	106	119	114	121	139	150	136
	1965						113	107										
	1965						+2	—2										
FURNITURE SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128 million)	1963	102	84	96	104	125	86	79	86	95	100	94	108	95	109	114	123	136
	1964	107	92	97	103	134	95	93(a)	89	96	95	98	106	97	106	125	129	146
	1965						103	96										
	1965						+8	+4										
Multiples (£62 million) . .	1963	108	87	102	111	133	89	85	87	99	105	102	115	99	116	122	128	146
	1964	114	95	107	109	144	98	97(a)	91	106	103	110	113	102	112	141	137	151
	1965						90	98										
	1965						—8	+2										
Independents (£65 million) .	1963	97	81	90	98	118	82	74	85	91	96	85	101	91	101	107	118	126
	1964	100	89	87	98	125	92	88(a)	87	87	88	87	100	92	101	110	121	140
	1965						115	94										
	1965						+24	+6										
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143 million)	1963	125	105	117	131	146	99	105	111	106	115	126	126	129	136	140	144	153
	1964	124	119	116	119	140	120	120(a)	116	112	113	121	115	115	125	133	142	145
	1965						109	110										
	1965						—9	—9										
Multiples (b) (£99 million) .	1963	133	109	126	141	155	99	108	118	111	124	140	136	137	148	153	155	157
	1964	134	127	126	132	151	123	131(a)	127	119	121	135	126	128	140	145	156	151
	1965						113	119										
	1965						—8	—9										
Radio and electrical, etc., shops, Total (£82 million)	1963	124	106	114	128	146	103	118	108	110	110	121	128	131	127	134	137	162
	1964	110	117	105	97	122	126	180(a)	109	109	104	101	100	96	97	107	117	138
	1965						95	90										
	1965						—25	—24										
Multiples (c) (£37 million) .	1963	144	118	138	153	168	108	120	123	129	128	152	156	156	149	163	156	181
	1964	123	139	118	106	127	143	143(a)	131	123	115	115	112	104	103	110	123	144
	1965						90	89										
	1965						—37	—37										
Independents (d) (£45 million) .	1963	107	97	95	108	127	99	97	95	94	96	95	104	111	108	110	120	146
	1964	101	100	94	91	118	113	97(a)	91	97	96	89	91	89	92	105	112	133
	1965						98	90										
	1965						—13	—8										
DEPARTMENT STORES (£54 million) .	1963	105	93	92	106	128	107	86	87	90	100	87	121	93	105	124	135	126
	1964	109	99	95	103	139	118	92(a)	89	96	99	91	110	93	106	124	137	152
	1965						91	83										
	1965						*	*										

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, multiple radio and electrical shops (including multiple radio or television hire shops).
(c) As (b) except that electricity and gas showrooms are excluded.
(d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
*The inclusion of sales on budget accounts, etc., as from April 1964 (as noted in the Journal of July 10, 1964, page 77) has evidently changed the seasonal pattern of instalment credit sales of department stores, particularly at the turn of the year. In consequence the comparison of a current month's sales with those for the corresponding month a year earlier when that month is prior to May 1964 appears unreliable: for example, a very high increase for the December comparison and the counterbalancing decrease for the January comparison. Monthly percentage changes are not therefore being given until May 1965.

(Continued on next page)

New business of finance houses

Table 4—Index numbers of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new (£93 million)																	
1963	134	113	168	136	118	96	97	147	162	189	153	165	123	121	141	125	88
1964	171	166	205	173	141	145	157	196	210	201	204	203	156	159	163	157	104
1965						155	182										
1965						+7	+15										
Private cars – used (£190 million)																	
1963	94	72	111	105	89	52	67	97	108	121	103	116	104	96	105	91	72
1964	127	111	150	137	110	94	113	127	150	149	150	151	132	128	125	111	95
1965						98	135										
1965						+4	+20										
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)																	
1963	80	71	89	78	81	64	64	84	88	98	81	88	73	73	89	85	70
1964	96	95	110	90	90	92	90	103	113	109	107	100	81	89	96	96	77
1965						88	91										
1965						—4	+1										
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)																	
1963	61	41	79	75	48	26	34	62	74	87	75	83	80	62	61	49	34
1964	69	53	84	83	56	40	57	62	75	87	91	87	85	77	72	55	41
1965						38	52										
1965						—6	—9										
Caravans – new and used (£12 million)																	
1963	100	68	135	120	78	43	57	104	141	137	126	134	122	103	101	79	54
1964	112	87	135	132	92	65	84	113	138	130	138	143	132	120	113	83	80
1965						60	90										
1965						—9	+7										
Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)																	
1963	87	65	84	107	91	56	54	84	87	90	75	102	112	107	104	96	72
1964	105	90	108	116	107	97	77	95	120	87	116	116	124	109	125	109	87
1965						76	75										
1965						—22	—2										
Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)																	
1963	102	91	108	103	106	83	78	112	106	118	99	121	93	95	112	112	94
1964	151	135	165	149	156	131	138	136	168	168	158	171	136	140	169	166	133
1965						144	175										
1965						+10	+26										
Household goods (£59 million) (a)																	
1963	97	91	92	99	107	106	79	89	88	102	87	99	99	98	110	105	106
1964	96	107	99	85	94	122	97	101	102	100	96	85	80	89	92	89	100
1965						77	67										
1965						—37	—31										
Other goods (£33 million)																	
1963	96	85	98	95	106	101	67	86	91	101	102	106	90	88	108	100	110
1964	129	130	130	115	139	134	124	131	141	125	124	112	108	126	139	129	149
1965						141	139										
1965						+5	+12										
All goods (£574 million)																	
1963	97	80	111	103	94	70	71	100	108	123	103	115	99	94	107	96	79
1964	124	115	142	126	112	106	112	128	144	141	141	139	119	120	124	115	96
1965						104	125										
1965						—2	+11										

Note: Values shown are for year 1961.
(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

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UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for February

Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN FEBRUARY, the export unit value index increased by half a point to 108 but with a fall in the import unit value index to 107, the terms of trade improved by 1 point to 101 (1961 = 100).

The fall of three quarters of one per cent in the overall import unit value index was due mainly to a fall of over 1 per cent in the food, beverages and tobacco index (2 points in the rounded index) resulting from lower average values of imported meat and bacon and of sugar purchased outside the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Further reductions in the average values of imports of wool lowered the basic materials index by one-half per cent. The fuels index was also lower, by 1 per cent, than in January.

Most of the increase of one-half per cent in the overall export unit value index and in the manufactured goods index was due to increases of one-half per cent in the machinery and transport equipment index and of 1 per cent in both the chemicals and textiles indices. The indices for metals, other manufacturers and non-manufactured goods were substantially unchanged from their January levels.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

Imports have continued to fall. The reduction of 4 per cent in their volume (seasonally adjusted) in the three months December to February compared with the period September to November owes much to the low figure of imports in February (partly attributable to the large drop in imports from the United States where the recent dock strikes have delayed shipments). Reduced imports of food, beverages and tobacco were a major contributory factor to the decline in the volume of total imports in the last three months, being 11 per cent lower than in the previous three months. The rest of the reduction was in imports of those goods which are subject to the temporary import surcharge. In the last three months the volume of manufactured goods as a whole was nearly 7 per cent less than in the previous three months. The volume of imports of basic materials continued to increase (1 per cent more in the last three months), and there was a further increase in the volume of imports of fuels; in the last three months they were 5 per cent more than in the pervious three and 9 per cent more than a year earlier.

Exports are still rising quite strongly. In the three months December to February, their volume, as well as their value, was 6 per cent more than in the three months September to November and the level, in volume terms, of total exports is now some 3 per cent more than in the first quarter of last year, the period just before the decline in the summer. Much of the rise in the most recent three months was in manufactured goods where the volume was 5 per cent more than in the period September to November last year. The increases were spread over all classes of manufactured goods except textiles which declined by 2 per cent in the last three months after recovering at the end of last year. Most of the increase in the last three months in exports of manufactures was accounted for by increased exports of machinery and transport equipment and of metals, which increased by 6 and 7 per cent respectively. Exports of chemicals rose 2 per cent and there were some substantial increases in the volume of exports of some other semi-manufactured goods and fully manufactured products. There was a moderate increase amounting to 3 per cent in the volume of exports of non-manufactured goods in the three months December to February compared with the previous three months. Within this group the volume of exports of fuels increased by 7 per cent and basic materials by 5 per cent; exports of food, beverages and tobacco remained unchanged.

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of Economic Trends. Some minor changes have been made to the index numbers, and their relative weights, given in these tables to take account of the inclusion of precious stones, etc., in the import and export statistics and of the revised valuation of parcel post imports.

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United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers (1)

TABLE 1

(1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								(2) TERMS OF TRADE
								Manufactured Goods (5 to 8)						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0 to 4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (3)	Metals (4)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other	
Weights . .	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1954 . . .	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955 . . .	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956 . . .	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957 . . .	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958 . . .	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959 . . .	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960 . . .	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962 . . .	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963 . . .	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964 . . .	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1962 3rd quarter .	100	102	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	101	102
4th quarter .	100	105	94	98	101	102	99	102	97	100	102	104	102	101
1963 1st quarter .	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter .	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter .	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
4th quarter .	105	117	99	96	102	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	105	100
1964 1st quarter .	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter .	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter .	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1963 January .	101	106	94	98	101	102	100	103	97	100	103	104	103	101
February .	102	107	96	98	101	103	100	103	99	102	102	104	105	101
March . .	102	108	96	98	102	103	101	103	99	102	102	104	104	101
April . .	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May . .	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June . .	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July . .	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August . .	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September .	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October .	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November .	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December .	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100
1964 January .	106	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	104	99
February .	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
March . .	107	117	102	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	98
April . .	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	99
May . .	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	104	99
June . .	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	105	100
July . .	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	106	101	108	106	108	105	100
August . .	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	106	101	107	107	107	106	100
September .	106	111	102	94	106	107	107	107	101	108	108	108	106	101
October .	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	106	100
November .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	106	100
December .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	109	111	108	105	100
1965 January .	108	116	102	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100
February .	107	114	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	110	111	109	106	100

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Division 67, 68 and 69.

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United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers [1]

TABLE 2

(1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS							
								Manufactured Goods [5-8]					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5-8]	Total	Non-Manufactures [0-4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (2)	Metals (3)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	137	112	115	111	126	105	103	107	123
Unadjusted													
1963 3rd quarter	107	101	105	120	110	102	117	101	111	99	94	98	111
4th quarter	113	106	110	117	121	113	127	110	117	105	105	109	118
1964 1st quarter	119	106	107	126	136	113	115	114	125	106	102	115	116
2nd quarter	121	103	109	133	143	115	116	115	127	109	109	113	125
3rd quarter	116	103	105	127	133	102	104	102	123	99	96	95	119
4th quarter	121	107	113	130	135	116	127	113	130	109	107	107	131
1964 January	131	120	128	134	141	105	111	105	113	100	99	106	104
February	111	100	98	120	126	112	118	112	124	101	99	114	115
March	115	97	95	123	142	123	116	124	138	115	110	125	130
April	125	102	113	140	151	109	109	109	120	105	105	106	116
May	116	101	103	133	133	125	125	126	141	120	116	125	132
June	122	105	113	127	144	111	114	111	120	100	105	107	125
July	116	104	105	120	133	103	90	106	120	97	97	101	122
August	117	98	111	128	134	109	120	108	137	108	109	95	128
September	116	107	100	133	131	94	101	93	113	91	82	88	106
October	127	111	113	134	148	114	125	112	132	108	101	105	135
November	116	108	107	125	127	114	132	111	127	113	109	105	123
December	121	102	117	132	131	119	124	116	132	106	110	110	134
1965 January	119	99	114	145	127	107	110	107	121	98	97	107	110
February	101	82	95	128	113	110	107	111	127	98	94	110	125
Seasonally adjusted													
1963 3rd quarter	*109*	*106*	*105*	*117*	*114*	*108*	*122*	*107*	*115*	*103*	*101*	*105*	*113*
4th quarter	*111*	*102*	*109*	*119*	*121*	*110*	*119*	*109*	*117*	*103*	*101*	*110*	*114*
1964 1st quarter	*117*	*103*	*107*	*124*	*134*	*113*	*116*	*112*	*123*	*103*	*102*	*112*	*120*
2nd quarter	*120*	*103*	*108*	*130*	*140*	*111*	*117*	*110*	*123*	*107*	*104*	*105*	*124*
3rd quarter	*120*	*108*	*105*	*126*	*139*	*109*	*110*	*109*	*129*	*104*	*104*	*103*	*121*
4th quarter	*119*	*104*	*110*	*132*	*134*	*113*	*119*	*113*	*130*	*107*	*103*	*109*	*125*
1964 January	*118*	*110*	*111*	*122*	*129*	*105*	*111*	*104*	*112*	*99*	*99*	*101*	*111*
February	*116*	*103*	*107*	*126*	*130*	*116*	*121*	*116*	*127*	*101*	*102*	*117*	*122*
March	*117*	*97*	*104*	*125*	*143*	*117*	*115*	*117*	*129*	*108*	*104*	*117*	*127*
April	*119*	*97*	*110*	*130*	*142*	*107*	*112*	*106*	*120*	*106*	*103*	*101*	*119*
May	*116*	*102*	*104*	*129*	*133*	*116*	*120*	*116*	*128*	*114*	*105*	*113*	*126*
June	*124*	*109*	*112*	*130*	*145*	*110*	*118*	*109*	*120*	*102*	*105*	*102*	*127*
July	*111*	*102*	*99*	*114*	*125*	*104*	*98*	*105*	*121*	*97*	*98*	*100*	*118*
August	*126*	*111*	*111*	*129*	*150*	*116*	*123*	*115*	*143*	*110*	*119*	*105*	*129*
September	*123*	*112*	*105*	*134*	*141*	*108*	*108*	*107*	*124*	*104*	*94*	*105*	*116*
October	*117*	*101*	*107*	*129*	*136*	*110*	*114*	*109*	*130*	*105*	*96*	*105*	*125*
November	*121*	*110*	*112*	*134*	*132*	*111*	*121*	*110*	*128*	*109*	*103*	*107*	*116*
December	*120*	*100*	*111*	*135*	*136*	*119*	*123*	*118*	*132*	*106*	*110*	*115*	*135*
1965 January	*116*	*98*	*107*	*141*	*124*	*111*	*116*	*109*	*125*	*102*	*102*	*107*	*123*
February	*110*	*88*	*108*	*140*	*120*	*118*	*115*	*117*	*134*	*103*	*102*	*115*	*137*

(*1*) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the **Standard International Trade Classification Revised.**
(*2*) Export List Division *65*. (*3*) Export List Divisions *67*, *68* and *69*.

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Industry's stocks in final quarter of 1964

FINAL ESTIMATES show that the volume of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors rose by £112 million, after allowing for seasonal factors, during the fourth quarter of last year. This figure (which is £3 million higher than that published at the provisional stage one month ago) compares with an increase of £96 million in the previous quarter, but is considerably lower than the rise of £132 million recorded in the second quarter of 1964.

Most of this fourth quarter increase was attributable to the distributive sector – with wholesalers' stocks up £31 million (compared with an increase of only £13 million in the first three quarters of the year) and retailers' stocks also up £31 million (compared in this case with an increase of only £18 million in the first three quarters of the year). By contrast, the rise of £50 million in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry was £27 million less than the increase in the third quarter.

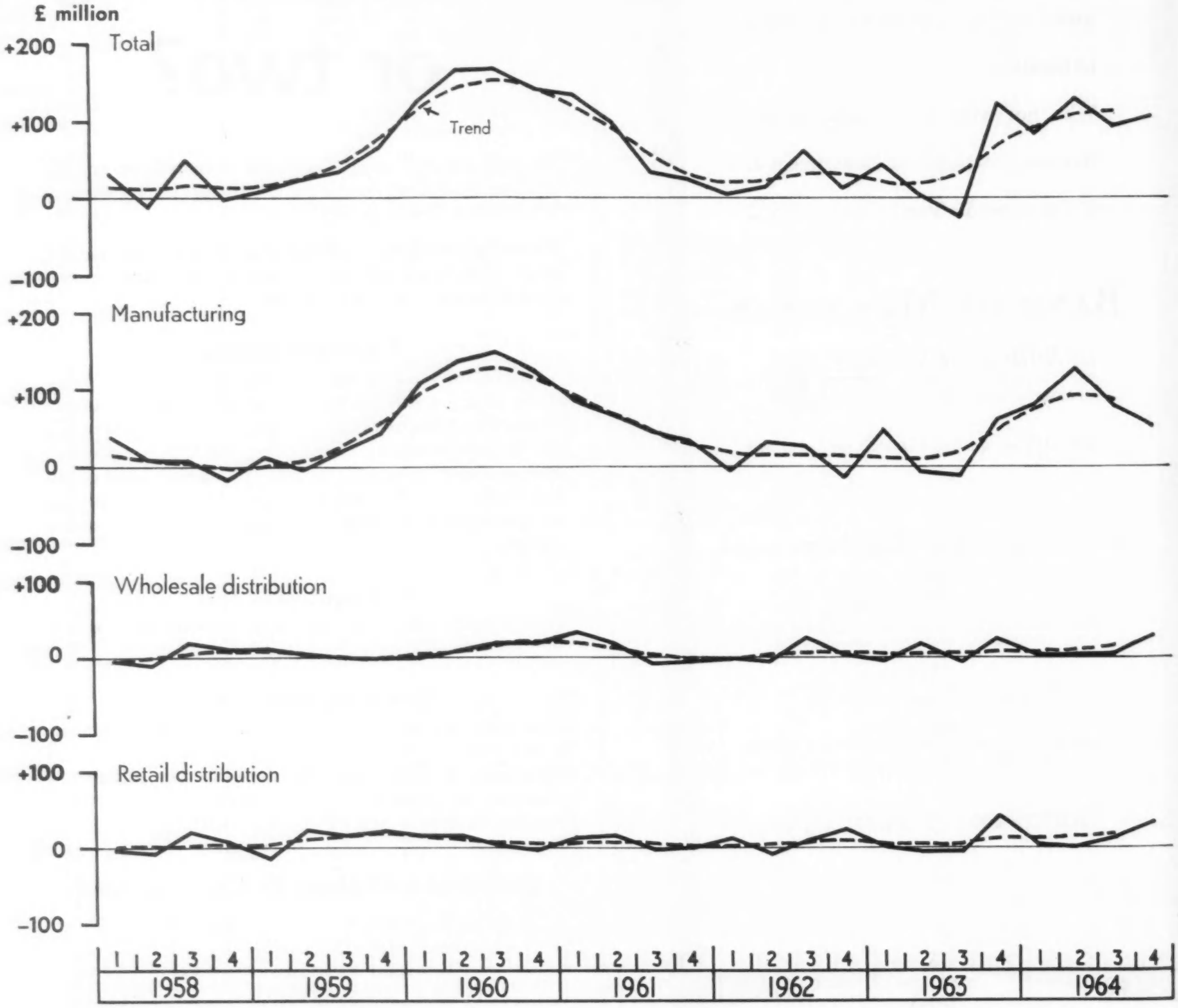
Over the year 1964 as a whole, the volume of industry's stocks rose by £425 million or 5·4 per cent, some £277 million more than in 1963. The bulk of this increase was due to the rise of £332 million (5·7 per cent) in manufacturers' stocks and work in progress over the year (compared with an increase of only £89 million in 1963). The increases of £44 million and £49 million, respectively, in the stocks held by wholesalers and retailers (compared with £29 million and £30 million in 1963) also contributed to the rise in the level of industry's total stocks. The underlying trend of stockbuilding was, however, flattening out by the close of the year – with stockbuilding in the manufacturing sector beginning to decline.

Manufacturers' stocks

Final figures for the fourth quarter of 1964 confirm that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) rose by £50 million, or by less than 1 per cent, following increases of £126 million and £77 million in the second and third quarters of 1964 respectively. The high level of output in the third quarter had the effect of reducing the ratio of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing output, but the end 1964 ratio of 96·9 was still appreciably higher than the lowest ratios experienced in 1959/1960.

Stocks of materials and fuel (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) increased by about £37 million with work in progress rising by £23

Changes in industry's stocks at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted



million in the fourth quarter; stocks of finished goods fell by £10 million. This latter fall, taken in conjunction with the rise in distributors' stocks, suggests that the pressure of wholesale and retail demand for the finished goods of manufacturing industry was considerable in the final quarter of last year. During the quarter, the increase in stockbuilding continued to be concentrated mainly in the work in progress of the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' sector. The increase in stocks of materials and fuel was especially marked in the 'food, drink and tobacco' and the 'chemicals and allied industries' sectors. In contrast to the fall in the finished goods stocks in most other sectors of manufacturing industry, those of the 'textiles, leather and clothing' sector increased during the fourth quarter.

Over the year 1964 as a whole, work in progress contributed £144 million (a rise of 6·8 per cent) to the total increase in manufacturers' stocks of £332 million or 5·7 per cent. Stocks of materials and fuel rose by £107 million (or 5 per cent) while those of finished goods increased by £81 million (5·2 per cent). The total increase in manufacturers' stocks over the year 1964 as a whole was most marked in the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' sector – where the rise of 7 per cent was primarily attributable to work in progress – most of it in the aircraft and mechanical engineering industries. There were, however, increases in all the other sectors for which figures are published quarterly; those in the 'chemicals and allied', 'metal manufacture' and 'textiles, leather and clothing' sectors all exceeded 6 per cent.

Wholesalers' stocks

Revised estimates show that the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) held by wholesalers increased by £31 million

Text continued on page 793

Table 1. Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted[a]

£ million

Period	(b) Manufacturing	(c) Wholesale distribution	(d) Retail distribution	(e) Total
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	951	6,713
1959	+ 73	+15	+49	+137
1960	+520	+48	+37	+605
1961	+230	+36	+29	+295
1962	+ 33	+22	+39	+ 94
1963	+ 89	+29	+30	+148
1964	+332	+44	+49	+425
1959 1st quarter	+ 12	+12	—14	+ 10
2nd quarter	— 4	+ 5	+23	+ 24
3rd quarter	+ 19	— 1	+17	+ 35
4th quarter	+ 46	— 1	+23	+ 68
1960 1st quarter	+109	N/C	+18	+127
2nd quarter	+138	+11	+18	+167
3rd quarter	+148	+19	+ 2	+169
4th quarter	+125	+18	— 1	+142
1961 1st quarter	+ 86	+35	+14	+135
2nd quarter	+ 66	+17	+17	+100
3rd quarter	+ 45	— 9	— 2	+ 34
4th quarter	+ 33	— 7	N/C	+ 26
1962 1st quarter	— 8	N/C	+13	+ 5
2nd quarter	+ 31	— 7	— 8	+ 16
3rd quarter	+ 26	+26	+10	+ 62
4th quarter	— 16	+ 3	+24	+ 11
1963 1st quarter	+ 49	— 4	N/C	+ 45
2nd quarter	— 9	+17	— 5	+ 3
3rd quarter	— 12	— 7	— 6	— 25
4th quarter	+ 61	+23	+41	+125
1964 1st quarter	+ 79	+ 2	+ 4	+ 85
2nd quarter	+126	+ 5	+ 1	+132
3rd quarter	+ 77	+ 6	+13	+ 96
4th quarter	+ 50	+31	+31	+112

Table 2. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices-seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry [a] [b] [f]

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP							ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Total all manufacturing industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders									
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962	+31	+ 2	—24	+ 29	— 6	+ 1	+ 33	— 50	+ 32	+ 51
1963	+57	+ 1	+ 5	+ 58	—27	— 5	+ 89	— 10	+ 97	+ 2
1964	+ 7	+31	+30	+193	+48	+23	+332	+107	+144	+ 81
1959 1st quarter	+13	+14	—10	— 3	— 5	+ 3	+ 12	— 1	N/C	+ 13
2nd quarter	+14	+ 5	+ 2	— 11	—11	— 3	— 4	+ 14	+ 3	— 21
3rd quarter	+ 1	+ 3	— 5	+ 19	— 2	+ 3	+ 19	— 5	+ 18	+ 6
4th quarter	— 2	+ 9	+ 3	+ 31	+ 6	— 1	+ 46	+ 8	+ 26	+ 12
1960 1st quarter	+ 7	+ 1	+16	+ 64	+13	+ 8	+109	+ 52	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	+14	+15	+15	+ 64	+13	+17	+138	+ 62	+ 37	+ 39
3rd quarter	+ 9	+15	+27	+ 55	+26	+16	+148	+ 70	+ 22	+ 56
4th quarter	+22	+10	+15	+ 67	—10	+21	+125	+ 41	+ 45	+ 39
1961 1st quarter	+ 9	+10	+12	+ 33	+ 5	+17	+ 86	+ 39	+ 39	+ 8
2nd quarter	— 2	+ 5	+ 1	+ 30	+13	+19	+ 66	+ 17	+ 20	+ 29
3rd quarter	+12	+ 3	— 5	+ 30	N/C	+ 5	+ 45	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15
4th quarter	— 1	— 3	— 1	+ 41	+ 5	— 8	+ 33	— 20	+ 10	+ 43
1962 1st quarter	+ 9	— 5	—12	+ 10	+ 1	—11	— 8	— 13	— 1	+ 6
2nd quarter	+10	— 3	— 4	+ 29	— 2	+ 1	+ 31	N/C	+ 21	+ 10
3rd quarter	+12	+ 6	— 9	+ 18	— 4	+ 3	+ 26	— 14	+ 15	+ 25
4th quarter	N/C	+ 4	+ 1	— 28	— 1	+ 8	— 16	— 23	— 3	+ 10
1963 1st quarter	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5	+ 29	— 9	+14	+ 49	— 7	+ 33	+ 23
2nd quarter	+21	— 4	N/C	— 12	— 5	— 9	— 9	— 8	+ 5	— 6
3rd quarter	— 1	— 6	— 6	+ 7	— 4	— 2	— 12	— 15	+ 20	— 17
4th quarter	+35	+ 3	+ 6	+ 34	— 9	— 8	+ 61	+ 20	+ 39	+ 2
1964 1st quarter	+ 1	+ 5	+14	+ 51	+11	— 3	+ 79	+ 39	+ 46	— 6
2nd quarter	—11	+16	+18	+ 65	+27	+11	+126	+ 28	+ 39	+ 59
3rd quarter	+ 7	+ 4	— 5	+ 61	— 1	+11	+ 77	+ 3	+ 36	+ 38
4th quarter	+10	+ 6	+ 3	+ 16	+11	+ 4	+ 50	+ 37	+ 23	— 10

Table 3. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers [a] [f]

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+ 9	N/C	—10	+11	+10	548
		1960	— 1	+10	+15	+ 2	+26	
		1961	+28	+10	— 2	—10	+26	
		1962	— 6	—11	+16	+ 5	+ 4	
		1963	— 4	+11	—13	+19	+13	
		1964	— 2	+ 4	+ 7	+32	+41	
831	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.	1959	— 1	+ 5	+ 4	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	N/C	+ 1	N/C	+ 3	+ 4	
		1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
		1962	+ 1	N/C	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	
		1963	+ 2	+ 2	— 2	+ 3	+ 5	
		1964	+ 1	— 1	+ 5	— 2	+ 3	
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	+ 4	N/C	+ 5	— 9	N/C	185
		1960	+ 1	N/C	+ 4	+13	+18	
		1961	+ 6	+ 6	— 6	+ 4	+10	
		1962	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8	— 3	+14	
		1963	— 2	+ 4	+ 8	+ 1	+11	
		1964	+ 3	+ 2	— 6	+ 1	N/C	
	Total wholesalers	1959	+12	+ 5	— 1	— 1	+15	810
		1960	N/C	+11	+19	+18	+48	
		1961	+35	+17	— 9	— 7	+36	
		1962	N/C	— 7	+26	+ 3	+22	
		1963	— 4	+17	— 7	+23	+29	
		1964	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6	+31	+44	

Table 4. Changes in the value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors [a]

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturing (b)	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 9	+ 29	+ 14	+ 33	+ 85	
	1963	+ 67	N/C	+ 10	+152	+229	
	1964	+120	+180	+108	+144	+552	
Wholesale distribution (c)	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	— 19	+ 32	
	1963	— 6	+ 23	+ 23	+ 8	+ 48	
	1964	+ 12	+ 26	+ 45	+ 10	+ 93	
Retail distribution (d)	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	949
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 79	+ 25	— 23	— 20	+ 61	
	1962	+ 89	— 5	— 13	+ 1	+ 72	
	1963	+ 75	— 22	— 35	+ 20	+ 38	
	1964	+ 82	+ 2	— 12	+ 17	+ 89	
Total (e)	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,816
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+119	+697	
	1961	+235	+149	+ 39	— 1	+422	
	1962	+104	+ 29	+ 41	+ 15	+189	
	1963	+136	+ 1	— 2	+180	+315	
	1964	+214	+208	+141	+171	+734	

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders II-XVI.

(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.

(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.

(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

(or about 3 per cent) during the fourth quarter of 1964, an increase more than twice as large as the rise of £13 million over the previous three quarters of the year. The increase in the volume of stocks of £44 million over the year as a whole, in this sector, represented a rise of 4·7 per cent – compared with an increase of £29 million (or just over 3 per cent) in the previous year.

Virtually the whole of the fourth quarter increase was due to the stocks of 'wholesale distributors' (Minimum List Heading 810), with virtually no change in the stocks of 'dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.' or dealers in industrial materials and machinery'. Over the year 1964 asa whole, also, virtually the whole of the increase in the stocks of this sector was attributable to stockbuilding by 'wholesale distributors'.

Retailers' stocks

The volume of retailers' stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) rose by £31 million (or 2·8 per cent) during the fourth quarter of 1964, after increasing by only £18 million over the previous three quarters. The increase in these stocks over the year 1964 as a whole amounted to £49 million (or 4·5 per cent), compared with £30 million (or 2·8 per cent) in the previous year.

The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

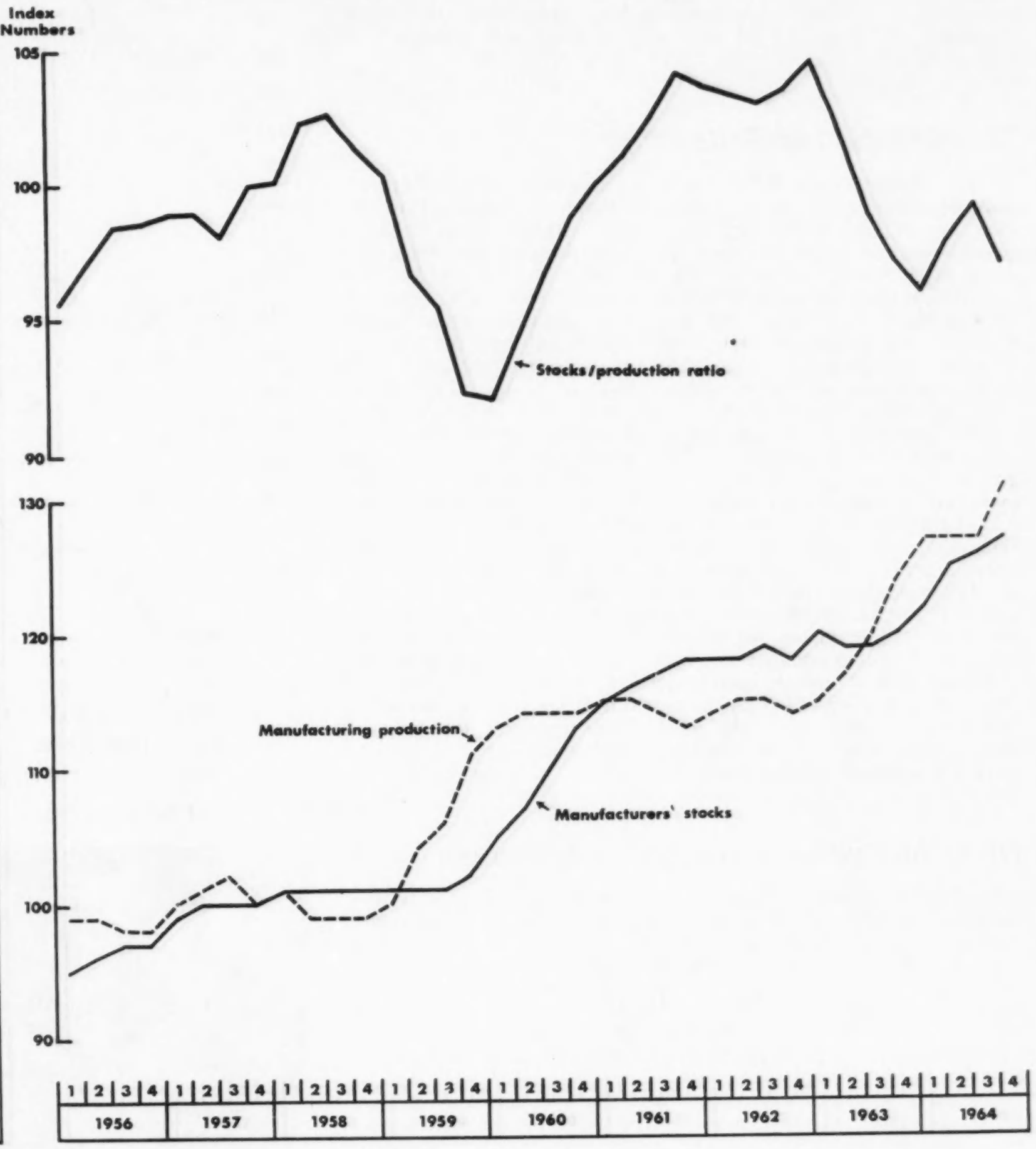
Period (quarters)		Index numbers 4th quarter 1957 = 100 seasonally adjusted (1) Stock levels (at 1958 prices)	Production (with 1958 net output weight) (2)	Ratio of stocks to production (3)
1956	1	95	99	95·6
	2	96	99	97·1
	3	97	98	98·4
	4	97	98	98·6
1957	1	99	100	98·9
	2	100	101	99·0
	3	100	102	98·1
	4	100	100	100·0
1958	1	101	101	100·1
	2	101	99	102·3
	3	101	99	102·6
	4	101	99	101·4
1959	1	101	100	100·6
	2	101	104	97·0
	3	101	106	95·7
	4	102	111	92·3
1960	1	105	113	92·3
	2	107	114	94·6
	3	110	114	96·8
	4	113	114	98·8
1961	1	115	115	100·3
	2	116	115	101·4
	3	117	114	102·7
	4	118	113	104·1
1962	1	118	114	103·5
	2	118	115	103·2
	3	119	115	103·2
	4	118	114	103·5
1963	1	120	115	104·4
	2	119	117	102·0
	3	119	120	99·1
	4	120	124	97·1
1964	1	122	127	95·8
	2	125	127	97·7
	3	126	127	99·1
	4	127	131	96·9

Notes

(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The index of production with 4th quarter 1957 as the base has been converted arithmetically from the official 1958 based index linked to estimates for 1956 and 1957 derived from the previous index based on 1954.

(3) The index numbers of the stocks-production ratios are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.



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Rise in industry's capital expenditure confirmed

The final figures for the fourth quarter of 1964 confirm that the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) was 4½ per cent higher than in the third quarter – a rise also shown by the provisional figures published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 12.

For 1964 as a whole capital expenditure increased (at 1958 prices) by 14 per cent and thus achieved a level higher than in 1961, the previous peak year. Expenditure on new building work increased by 11 per cent between 1963 and 1964, on vehicles (including ships) by 17 per cent and on plant and machinery by 14 per cent.

Manufacturing industry

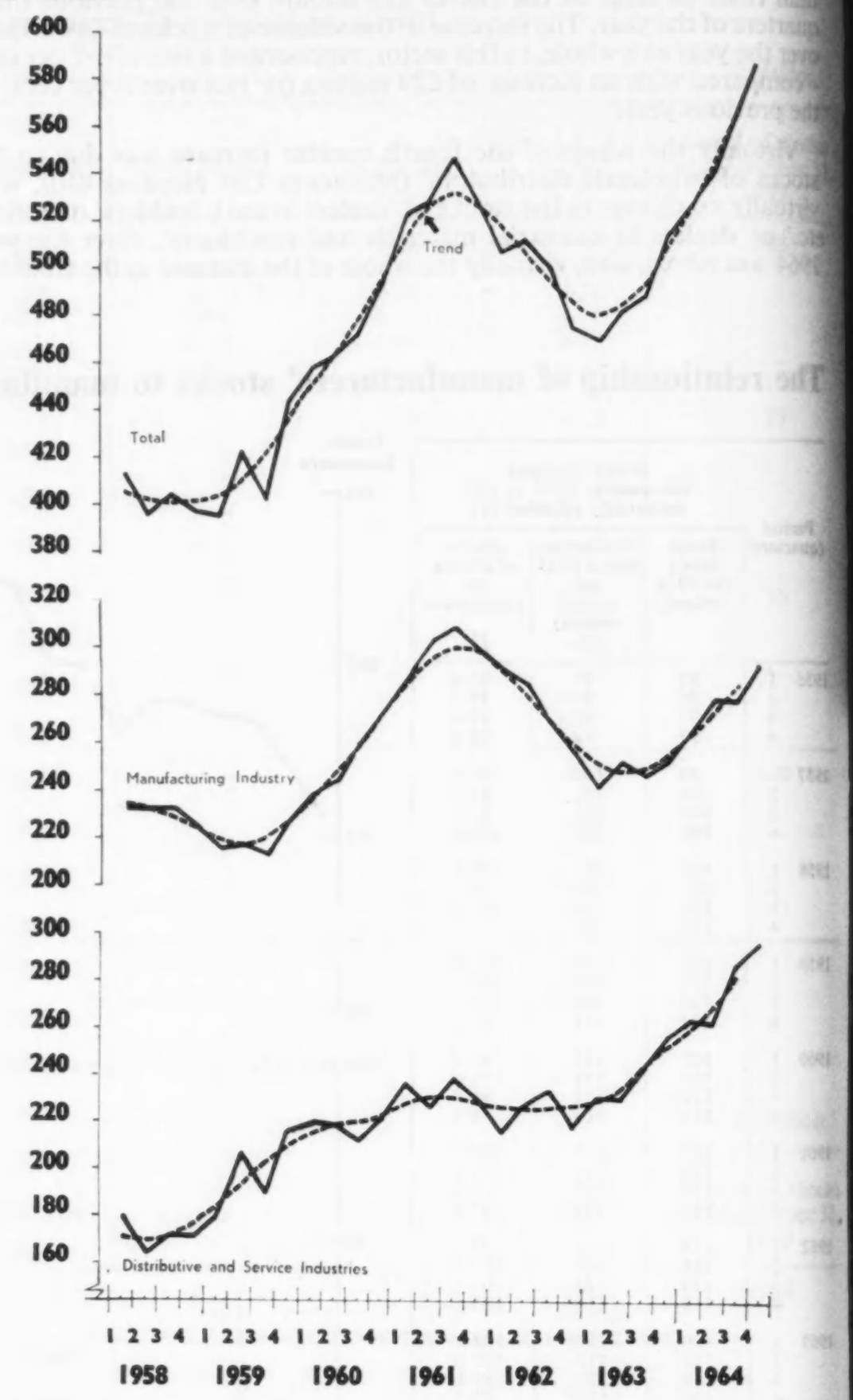
Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) rose by 6 per cent in the final quarter of 1964 thus continuing the upward movement which, subject to some irregularities, has been present since the first half of 1963. For 1964 as a whole manufacturing industry's investment (at 1958 prices) was 12½ per cent higher than in 1963 but still below its level in the previous peak year, 1961. The investment cycle reached a peak in the middle of 1961 from which it fell until the first half of 1963. The upward movement since then brought expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) to a level at the fourth quarter of 1964 only about 5 per cent below the peak level. Industries which have contributed to this upward movement in expenditure include the chemicals, etc. group and the textiles, leather and clothing group. The group "other manufacturing industries" has also increased its investment significantly and it would appear that within this group it is firms in the rubber industry whose capital expenditure has been especially buoyant. The expenditure of the metal manufacture group (primarily iron and steel) in 1964 was, at 1958 prices, just over £100 million compared with £242 million and £208 million in 1961 and 1962 when major schemes of expansion were taking place, but at the end of the year was showing the possible beginnings of an upturn. Although the engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods industry showed an increase in investment of about 12 per cent between 1963 and 1964 the trend during 1964 appeared fairly level. Investment by the vehicles industry was lower in 1964 than in 1963 reflecting the completion of major schemes of expansion.

Distributive and service industries

In the distributive and service industries capital expenditure in the fourth quarter was 3 per cent higher (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) than in the third quarter. For the year 1964 as a whole the increase on 1963 was 16 per cent, somewhat greater than the corresponding increase for manufacturing industry. For this group of industries the investment cycle is less marked; as the chart shows, there has been, since 1958, a fairly continuous rise in expenditure with the exception of the period mid-1961 to the end of 1962 when there was a very slight decline at a time when the manufacturing cycle was on a sharp downturn. The rise between 1963 and 1964 was shared by most industry groups. In particular, the shipping industry increased its capital expenditure from the low level reached in 1963 after the substantial decline from the peak years of 1959 and 1960.

(*Tables on page* 795)

Industry's fixed capital expenditure



Gold reserves in March

THE GOLD AND CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY reserves fell by £12 million to stand at £832 million on March 31, 1965.

LEBANESE SEE BRITISH INDUSTRY

The Lebanese Parliamentary delegation recently in Britain visited the Research and Engineering Headquarters of C.A.V. Ltd., Acton, London. Here being shown examples of transistorized electrical equipment for road vehicle and railway applications are Monsieur Rachid Solh (second from right). Explaining an electric shaver supply unit are (left to right) Mr. Z. Sobecki, C.A.V. electrical laboratory, and Mr. P. G. Bennett, export sales manager. Mr. H. Hynd, J.P., M.P., who accompanied the delegates, is on extreme right. The visit was arranged by the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

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Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS		Total	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Machinery
1958	922	688	1,610	451	360	799
1959	871	792	1,663	460	403	800
1960	1,016	873	1,889	533	457	899
1961	1,195	931	2,126	631	437	1,058
1962	1,098	897	1,995	627	383	985
1963	987	961	1,948	593	426	929
1964	1,110	1,113	2,223	662	500	1,061
1959 1st quarter	215	180	395	111	91	193
2nd quarter	216	206	422	111	110	201
3rd quarter	212	190	402	111	92	199
4th quarter	228	216	444	127	110	207
1960 1st quarter	238	220	458	133	112	213
2nd quarter	244	219	463	129	117	217
3rd quarter	261	212	473	133	111	229
4th quarter	273	222	495	138	117	240
1961 1st quarter	286	237	523	149	118	256
2nd quarter	302	226	528	159	104	265
3rd quarter	308	239	547	159	115	273
4th quarter	299	229	528	164	100	264
1962 1st quarter	291	216	507	159	94	254
2nd quarter	284	228	512	160	100	252
3rd quarter	267	234	501	165	94	242
4th quarter	256	219	475	143	95	237
1963 1st quarter	239	231	470	143	101	226
2nd quarter	252	230	482	149	101	232
3rd quarter	245	243	488	148	108	232
4th quarter	251	257	508	153	116	239
1964 1st quarter	264	265	529	155	121	253
2nd quarter	278	263	541	160	120	261
3rd quarter	276	288	564	166	131	267
4th quarter	292	297	589	181	128	280

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (b) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP										ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Mineral Oil Refining	Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders												
	III	Part of IV	Part of IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	39·7	157·3	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·5	23·5	145·5	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	223·8	57·1	590·0
1960	128·5	15·3	134·5	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	22·8	162·8	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·1	71·8	805·3
1962	134·8	16·3	161·6	208·2	220·0	93·8	87·1	74·9	101·3	1,098·0	297·9	61·8	738·3
1963	137·3	18·5	141·8	117·0	219·2	91·3	84·6	73·5	103·8	987·0	264·2	77·7	645·1
1964	157·3	17·4	174·3	102·1	246·9	80·3	125·3	80·2	126·3	1,110·1	310·2	89·1	710·8
1959 1st quarter	25·2	4·0	43·2	30·1	49·3	18·5	13·6	15·3	15·8	215·0	55·4	13·8	145·8
2nd quarter	28·0	5·7	38·1	31·3	49·3	16·1	15·2	15·2	16·6	215·5	53·3	14·2	148·0
3rd quarter	27·3	6·2	30·6	34·2	49·2	15·1	17·2	14·7	18·0	212·5	53·1	13·7	145·7
4th quarter	26·0	7·6	33·6	34·1	53·0	19·3	20·5	15·1	18·7	227·9	62·0	15·4	150·5
1960 1st quarter	30·2	4·2	33·4	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	4·3	31·3	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	3·4	34·5	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	3·4	35·3	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	3·3	39·8	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	6·1	39·8	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	6·3	42·4	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	7·1	40·8	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·6	16·0	200·2
1962 1st quarter	33·7	3·9	43·4	56·8	59·3	25·1	25·1	18·9	24·7	290·9	80·8	16·5	193·6
2nd quarter	33·1	3·9	42·4	58·2	56·3	22·9	22·2	19·2	25·4	283·6	78·7	14·7	190·2
3rd quarter	33·1	4·4	37·9	47·6	54·8	24·6	19·9	18·8	25·9	267·0	74·1	15·2	177·7
4th quarter	34·9	4·1	37·9	45·6	49·6	21·2	19·9	18·0	25·3	256·5	64·3	15·4	176·8
1963 1st quarter	31·1	3·4	33·6	33·7	55·6	22·1	20·9	17·0	21·8	239·2	62·9	17·0	159·3
2nd quarter	33·9	4·4	36·6	31·7	56·5	24·3	20·0	19·4	25·3	252·1	67·7	20·0	164·4
3rd quarter	35·3	5·0	35·4	25·7	55·2	22·4	20·7	19·5	26·1	245·3	65·9	20·4	159·0
4th quarter	37·0	5·7	36·2	25·9	51·9	22·5	23·0	17·6	30·6	250·4	67·7	20·3	162·4
1964 1st quarter	38·2	5·9	38·3	24·7	61·3	20·2	28·5	19·2	27·9	264·2	74·0	23·0	167·2
2nd quarter	39·1	4·4	41·7	24·8	63·5	22·0	31·0	19·1	31·9	277·5	77·9	23·0	176·6
3rd quarter	42·3	3·6	43·4	25·5	61·1	16·6	30·5	21·8	31·3	276·1	75·3	22·1	178·7
4th quarter	37·7	3·5	50·9	27·1	61·0	21·5	35·3	20·1	35·2	292·3	83·0	21·0	188·3

NOTE: Separate figures are now shown in Table 2 for Mineral Oil Refining and for Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink. There have been, in consequence, some minor changes to the 1963 figures previously published under the heading 'Chemicals and Allied Industries.'

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (c) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP					ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, Part of XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	73	130	147	338	688	204	307	177
1959	92	163	161	376	792	236	346	210
1960	100	175	158	440	873	270	381	222
1961	105	195	128	503	931	313	365	253
1962	116	187	102	492	897	328	322	247
1963	126	204	83	548	961	329	348	284
1964	145	240	112	616	1,113	352	411	350
1959 1st quarter	24	38	36	82	180	56	77	47
2nd quarter	22	40	48	96	206	57	96	53
3rd quarter	23	40	34	93	190	58	79	53
4th quarter	23	45	43	105	216	65	94	57
1960 1st quarter	22	43	40	115	220	70	95	55
2nd quarter	25	43	43	108	219	67	98	54
3rd quarter	26	44	38	104	212	64	92	56
4th quarter	27	45	37	113	222	69	96	57
1961 1st quarter	28	44	39	126	237	75	99	63
2nd quarter	27	47	27	125	226	78	85	63
3rd quarter	26	52	32	129	239	79	97	63
4th quarter	24	52	30	123	229	81	84	64
1962 1st quarter	25	52	25	114	216	78	78	60
2nd quarter	27	48	32	121	228	81	85	62
3rd quarter	33	46	21	134	234	91	79	64
4th quarter	31	41	24	123	219	78	80	61
1963 1st quarter	29	52	23	127	231	80	84	67
2nd quarter	32	47	16	135	230	81	81	68
3rd quarter	31	51	24	137	243	82	88	73
4th quarter	34	54	20	149	257	86	95	76
1964 1st quarter	36	58	23	148	265	81	98	86
2nd quarter	34	62	25	142	263	82	97	84
3rd quarter	35	60	34	159	288	91	109	88
4th quarter	40	60	30	167	297	98	107	92

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Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1958	922	688	1,610
1959	867	782	1,649
1960	1,021	863	1,884
1961	1,239	934	2,173
1962	1,168	927	2,095
1963	1,067	993	2,060
1964	1,235	1,174	2,409
1959 1st quarter	203	174	377
2nd quarter	209	200	409
3rd quarter	212	179	391
4th quarter	243	229	472
1960 1st quarter	221	212	433
2nd quarter	236	212	448
3rd quarter	271	202	473
4th quarter	293	237	530
1961 1st quarter	273	233	506
2nd quarter	304	223	527
3rd quarter	331	230	561
4th quarter	331	248	579
1962 1st quarter	286	218	504
2nd quarter	294	232	526
3rd quarter	290	235	525
4th quarter	298	242	540
1963 1st quarter	241	234	475
2nd quarter	266	235	501
3rd quarter	267	242	509
4th quarter	293	282	575
1964 1st quarter	271	272	543
2nd quarter	301	273	574
3rd quarter	309	292	601
4th quarter	354	337	691

Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 29 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland (AFD1), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).
May 19 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 14 .	Machine tools; machine tool spares; woodworking machines; compressors and pneumatic tools; photographic equipment; epidiascopes; test instruments; trailer vans and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).
April 27-30.	Machine tools, woodworking machines; wood impregnation pressure plant; punching, shearing and angle cropping machines; Stirk horizontal planer and horizontal, precision and other boring machines; watches, textiles, clothing, wireless and electronic equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
May 4-6 .	Passenger, load carrying and dual-purpose vehicles, motor cycles including: Rolls-Royce 'Silver Wraith' and Austin 'Princess' limousines, Morris Minor and Mini-Minors, AEC 'Matador' tractors, trailers (20 and 40 tons), Leyland 'Hippo' tractors, Humber 1-ton trucks, Ruston Bucyrus '33RB' excavators, Coles cranes, Ransomes & Rapier '410' excavators, Coventry Climax forklift trucks, Allen trenchers, etc.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
May 13 .	Plant and equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Shropshire	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 53151).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Registrations of British and Foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday April 2, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Mining Review No. 8 – 18th Year	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board	Br/E 30216	9	March 29
Masquerade	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Novus Films Ltd	Br/E 30218	101	March 30
Look at Life Series 25:					
Weather Adviser	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 30219	10	March 30
The Things they Sell	" "	" "	Br/E 30221	9	March 31
Pathe Pic. Series 534/546:					
Pathe Pic. No. 536	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 30222	8	March 31
Pathe Pic. No. 537	" "	" "	Br/E 30223	8	March 31
Pathe Pic. No. 538	" "	" "	Br/E 30224	8	March 31
Pathe Pic. No. 539	" "	" "	Br/E 30225	8	March 31
Sing of the Border	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	British Railways Board Films Service	Br/E 30226	19	March 31
Wild Wings	" "	" "	Br/E 30227	33	March 31
Mister Moses	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Frank Ross Productions Ltd. and Belmont Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30220	116	March 31
Movietone News 1868A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29918	8	March 31
Pathe News 65-26	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29970	7	March 31
She	" "	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30231	106	April 1
Movietone News 1869	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29919	10	April 2
Pathe News 65-27	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29971	8	April 2
		FOREIGN			
Two on a Guillotine	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 30215	107	March 29
Gangsters and Philanthropists	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw	F 30217	85	March 30
Tiger of Terror	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Liber Film s.r.l., Rome	F 30228	83	March 31
Teenage Command Performance	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Electronovision in Association with Screen Entertainment Co.	F 30229	112	March 31
Fail Safe	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Max E. Youngstein-Sidney Lumet	F 30230	112	March 31
Frustration	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	John Abin Productions, Munich	F 30232	90	April 2
Always When Night Falls	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Acktman Produktion and Neue Film Allianz, Munich.	F 30233	81	April 2

Drawback application on imported photographic film base for export

In the notice under the above title on page 723 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal* the third and fourth lines should read 'film base (other than nitro-cellulose), imported in rolls, of a thickness not exceeding .007 inches, used in making for export film base prepared ready to accept an image by means of a chemical transfer process.'

INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

A new (1964–65) *edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue* Films for Industry *has been published. It contains* 793 *films and* 43 *filmstrips, which are available from the Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed – including* 182 *new films,* 112 *of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W3. Price 4*s. post free.*

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

New City of London pavilion opened

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. van Hall, K.C.V.O., were both present at the official opening of the City of London Trade Pavilion by Sir James Miller, Lord Mayor of London, on April 5 at a site on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The circular Pavilion is designed as a transportable exhibition showing all the many facets of commercial life in the City's 'square mile'. It will receive its first overseas presentation during the British Week in Amsterdam, where it will be erected on the Museumplein.

Mr. Darling to visit Milan Samples Fair

MR. GEORGE DARLING, Minister of State (Home), Board of Trade, is to visit the 43rd International Samples Fair, Milan, on April 22 and 23 to see the products of some 300 British firms. Most British exhibits will be shown on the stands of Italian agents, and will include building materials, electrical drive equipment for machine tools, diesel engines, sewing machines and whisky. There will also be an official British trade information inquiry stand staffed by the local British Consulate-General.

The International Samples Fair, Milan (April 14-25) is the largest trade fair in Italy and one of the biggest in the world. Last year it attracted over four million visitors. The organizers expect the forthcoming event to draw some 14,000 exhibitors from 85 countries, who will occupy nearly half a million square yards of exhibition space.

Japanese buy goods for British Fortnight in Tokyo

A SECOND team of Japanese buyers are now visiting Britain to buy goods for the British Fortnight in Tokyo from September 17 to October 3. The Fortnight will be held at the same time as the British Exhibition, Tokyo, which Princess Alexandra will visit.

The buyers' team from Seibu, one of Tokyo's largest department stores, will be led by Mr. A. Koga, the vice-president. More than 20 large Tokyo department stores are taking part in the store promotions.

Present Japanese imports are worth £2,800 million annually. Britain's share is only 2 per cent or £56 million, but it is increasing rapidly – up 14 per cent in each of the last two years.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
Outside Europe ...	*April 2*	*July 2*
Europe	*March 5*	*June 4*
United Kingdom ...	*Feb 5*	*May 7*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues for the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3557, Germany and Scandinavia: 2783, France Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey and Middle East; 3558, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitations, are not included in the lists.

** indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists:

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 2, March 5 and February 5, respectively.

EUROPE

Additions:

PARMA: EXHIBITION OF EQUIPMENT FOR SUPERMARKETS – May 6-10, 1965.
Apply, Supermarket Equipment Exhibition, Parco Ducale, Parma. (Tel. 36868, 36869.)

VICENZA: INTERNATIONAL CERAMICS EXHIBITION – September 19-26, 1965.
Apply, Ente Fiera di Vicenza, Contrà Mure Porta Nova 3, Vicenza.

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER EXHIBITION (MIPEL) – January 22-26, 1966.
* Apply, Mercato Italiano della Pelleteria (MIPEL), Via Leopardi 14, Milan.

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (SPRING) – February 27-March 3, 1966.
* Apply, LEP Transport Limited, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Central 5050.)

BERLIN: FASHION WEEK – March 7-15, 1966.
* Apply, Industrie U Handelskammer Zu Berlin, Hardenbergstrasse 16-18, 1 Berlin 12.

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BUILDING MACHINES (BAUMA) – March 19-27, 1966.
* Apply, Building Exhibition Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951.)

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL FASHION WEEK AND SALES WEEK (IGEDO) – March 20-23 1966.
* Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

METZ: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR (EXPOMETZ) – March 23-April 5, 1966.
* Apply, Mrs. Muriel C. Black, London Office of the Metz Fair, 47 Nottingham Place, London, W.1. (Tel. Welbeck 9759.)

STUTTGART: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR FOR OIL AND GAS FIRING (INTHERM) – March 30-April 3, 1966.
* Apply, C.E.S. (Overseas) Limited, Crispin House, 217 Longley Road, London, S.W.17. (Tel. Balham 4650.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL FUR FAIR – March 30-April 3, 1966.
* Apply, Frankfurter Rauchwaren-Messe G.M.B.H., Borsenstrasse 8, 6 Frankfurt am Main.

BERLIN: FASHION WEEK – April 13-22, 1966.
* Apply, Industrie U Handelskammer Zu Berlin, Handenbergstrasse 16-18, 1 Berlin 12.

DUSSELDORF: 21ST GERMAN FOOTWEAR SAMPLES DISPLAY (G.D.S.) – April 16-18, 1966.
* Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

BASLE: SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR – April 16-26, 1966.
* Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Paddington 0701.)

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL FASHION AND SALES WEEK (IGEDO) – April 24-27, 1966.
* Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

HANOVER: HANOVER FAIR – April 30-May 8, 1966.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Metropolitan 9711.)

HANOVER: GERMAN AVIATION EXHIBITION – April 30-May 8, 1966.
* Apply, Schenkers Ltd., Royal London House, 13 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Metropolitan 9711.)

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND SUPPLIER INDUSTRIES FAIR – May 12-22, 1966.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700.)

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION – June 4-12, 1966.
† Apply, International Committee of Airport Systems, 12 Kendrick Mews, Kendrick Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Knightsbridge 7512.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION (INTERSTOFF) – June 7-10, 1966.
* Apply, Lep Transport Limited, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Central 5050.)

FRANKFURT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (AUTUMN) – August 28-September 1, 1966.
* Apply, LEP Transport Limited, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Central 5050.)

BERLIN: FASHION WEEK – September 5-13, 1966.
* Apply, Industrie U Handelskammer Zu Berlin, Harden Bergstrasse 16-18, 1 Berlin 12.

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL FASHION AND SALES WEEK (IGEDO) – September 15-18, 1966.
Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

DUSSELDORF: 22ND GERMAN FOOTWEAR SAMPLES DISPLAY (G.D.S.) – September 24-26, 1966.
* Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR, CYCLE AND SPORTS EXHIBITION – October 6-16, 1966.
* Apply, R. C. Liebman, 178 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5889.)

BERLIN: FASHION WEEK – October 10-21, 1966.
* Apply, Industrie U Handelskammer Zu Berlin, Hardenbergstrasse 16-18, 1 Berlin 12.

DUSSELDORF: INTERNATIONAL FASHION AND SALES WEEK (IGEDO) – October 23-16, 1966.
* Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6740.)

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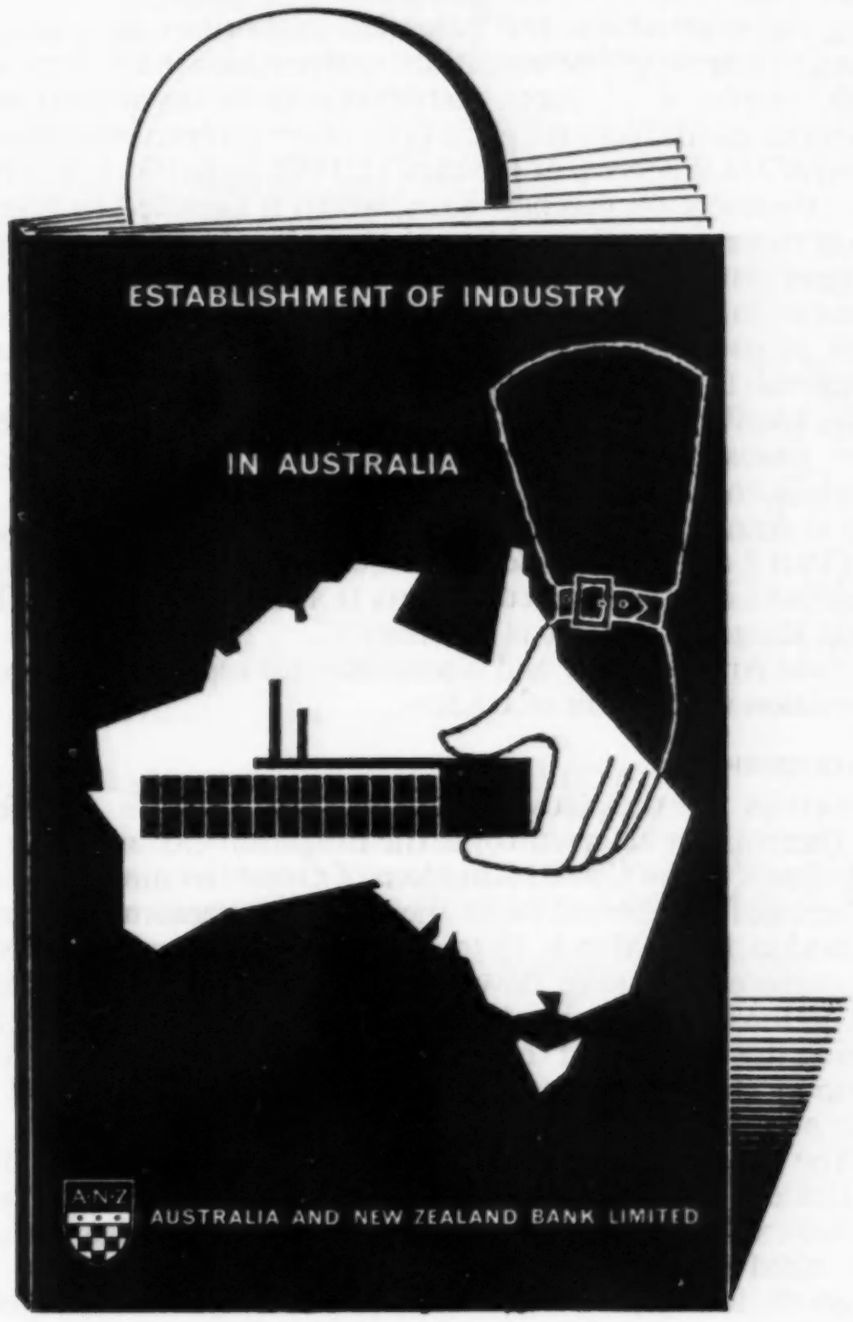

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Anglo-Bulgarian Trade Arrangement and quota lists

FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS between representatives of the two countries from March 15, a Trade Arrangement between Britain and Bulgaria for the five years April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1970, was signed in London on March 30, 1965.

During the negotiations the Bulgarian authorities gave satisfactory assurances in respect of the conditions under which it had been decided to sanction removal of quota restrictions from the import of some manufactured goods from Bulgaria (and other Eastern Area countries). (See *Board of Trade Journal* of January 31, 1964, page 196.) The arrangements are therefore on this new basis, which is intended to allow trade to develop more naturally and flexibly than has been possible hitherto under a rigid system of annual quotas. They are expected to give greater opportunities for trade to increase in both directions.

The list of goods which may be imported from Bulgaria on World Open General Licence remains unchanged, but the range of goods subject to specific licence and quota has been considerably reduced. All other goods may now be imported from Bulgaria under Open Individual Licence. The goods which remain subject to specific licence are listed in Annex A and those for which quotas have been agreed are shown in Part I of Annex B. Some of the goods on Open Individual or Open General Licence are listed in Parts II and III of Annex B. The list for United Kingdom exports is at Annex C.

The Trade Arrangement and quota lists are reproduced below for the information and benefit of traders:

Trade Arrangement

Representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (hereinafter referred to as the Bulgarian Government) and of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter referred to as the United Kingdom Government) met in London from March 15 to March 30, 1965 and, in a common wish to promote the future development of trade between their two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and recognising the desirability of increasing the turnover of trade in both directions from year to year, decided upon the following arrangements as regards mutual trade during the period from April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1970:—

1. (a) The list of goods the import of which from Bulgaria into the United Kingdom requires specific licences (to be known as Annex A), the list of goods for import from Bulgaria into the United Kingdom (to be known as Annex B), and the list of goods for import from the United Kingdom into Bulgaria (to be known as Annex C) form and will form an integral part of this Arrangement.

   (b) Representatives of the two Governments will meet at annual intervals to negotiate new lists to cover the period of validity of this Arrangement; and at any time at the request of either Government to review its working.

2. The United Kingdom Government will issue, upon application during the period of validity of the list, the licences necessary for the import, up to the values or quantities shown, of those goods which are specified in the list known as Annex B as being subject to specific import licence. Other items on that list will be admitted freely for import under Open General Licence or Open Individual Licence. The United Kingdom Government will make available the sterling necessary for the import of all goods whose import from Bulgaria is covered by specific or open licence.

3. The Bulgarian Government will issue, upon application during the period of validity of the list, the licences and will make available the sterling necessary for the import of those goods which are specified in the list known as Annex C up to the values shown, where specified. The Bulgarian organizations engaged in foreign trade are authorized to purchase these goods subject only to commercial considerations.

4. Nothing in this Arrangement shall of itself preclude trade in goods not specifically mentioned in the Annexes.

5. Where Bulgarian orders are placed in the United Kingdom during the period of this Arrangement the facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the United Kingdom Government will, if required, be available to United Kingdom exporters subject to the Department's normal underwriting principles as applied to all markets.

6. The two Governments will refrain from discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions affecting shipping engaged in international trade and will in particular refrain from action tending to hinder the participation of the shipping of either flag in such trade.

7. This Arrangement will come into operation on April 1, 1965 and will continue until March 31, 1970, and replaces the Arrangement dated April 4, 1963. It has been drawn up in the English and Bulgarian languages, both versions being equally authoritative.

Done in duplicate in London this thirtieth day of March, 1965.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ANNEX A

GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH FROM BULGARIA REMAIN SUBJECT TO SPECIAL LICENCE

Goods covered by the following chapters and headings of the United Kingdom Customs Tariff:—

Chapter 2 (except horsemeat, rabbit, chilled or frozen beef and veal and venison and their offals)
Chapter 3 (except preserved fish, freshwater fish, fresh and frozen sturgeon)
Chapter 4 (except headings 04.05 and 04.06 and butter oil, butter fat and anhydrous butter.)
Chapter 16 (except headings 16.04 (other than salmon), 16.05 (other than crab), salami, fully cooked prepared lunches and ready made dishes, rabbit and any items wholly of beef or veal.)
Chapter 17 (except heading 17.04 and sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98°, invert sugar, molasses, syrups and other forms of liquid sugar.)
Chapter 65.
Heading 01.02.
Heading 08.13
Heading 20.04.
Heading 27.09.
Heading 27.10.
Heading 27.11.
Heading 27.13 (except mineral waxes).
Heading 29.43.
Heading 69.11.
Heading 69.12.
Heading 69.13.
Vegetables, fresh, frozen dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers, (other than gherkins), herbs (other than herbs dried in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions (including shallots), green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips.
Potatoes and potato products (except potato flakes and potato pancake powder.)
Tomatoes, fresh.
Rhubarb, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid.
Vegetables provisionally preserved containing onion or cauliflower.
Vegetables, preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions.
Fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, provisionally preserved (including pulp), canned or bottled being apples, bananas, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapefruit, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries.
Jams and jellies of apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries.
Fruit juices, syrups and must derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears.
Grapefruit juice and orange juice.
Grass seed.
Dry bulbs, rhizomes, corms and tubers.
Osiers and willows.
Matches (excluding Bengal matches).
Cigars.
Benzene (including benzole), toluene and xylenes.
Hides and skins, tanned.
Gloves.
Fur shells and fur bodies.
Textiles, including yarns and textiles articles, not being carpets, rugs, nets or netting of uniform square or diamond shaped mesh knotted at each corner or yarns or twines of true hemp (canabis sativa).
Rubber footwear.
Flat glass 3 m.m. nominal in thickness and less.
Enamelled hollow-ware.
Cutlery being knives (other than machine knives and surgeon's knives),

sharpening steels, spoons and forks, scissors and shears, and long handled razors.
Typewriters and parts.
Transistorized radio and television receivers.
Electronic valves and tubes, and semi-conductors, and parts thereof.
Motor bicycles, motor scooters, mopeds, and pedal bicycles; parts, components and accessories therefor (excluding chains.)
Aircraft of an all up weight over 4,500 lbs.
Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. c.i.f. each and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. c.i.f. each (other than stop watches.)
Watch parts (other than watch glasses and cases.)
Clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks; clock glasses, including those of synthetic materials; clock cases or parts thereof which, at the time of importation, do not enclose a clock movement.)
Sporting ammunition.
Toys and games (other than plastic toys and playing cards.)
Glass Christmas tree ornaments.
Goods as defined in the First Schedule of the United Kingdom Open General Import Licence: Radioactive substances, feathers of birds and articles wholly or partly of feathers, arms and ammunition.

ANNEX B
IMPORTS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1965, TO MARCH 31, 1966
GOODS OF BULGARIAN ORIGIN OR MANUFACTURE

PART I

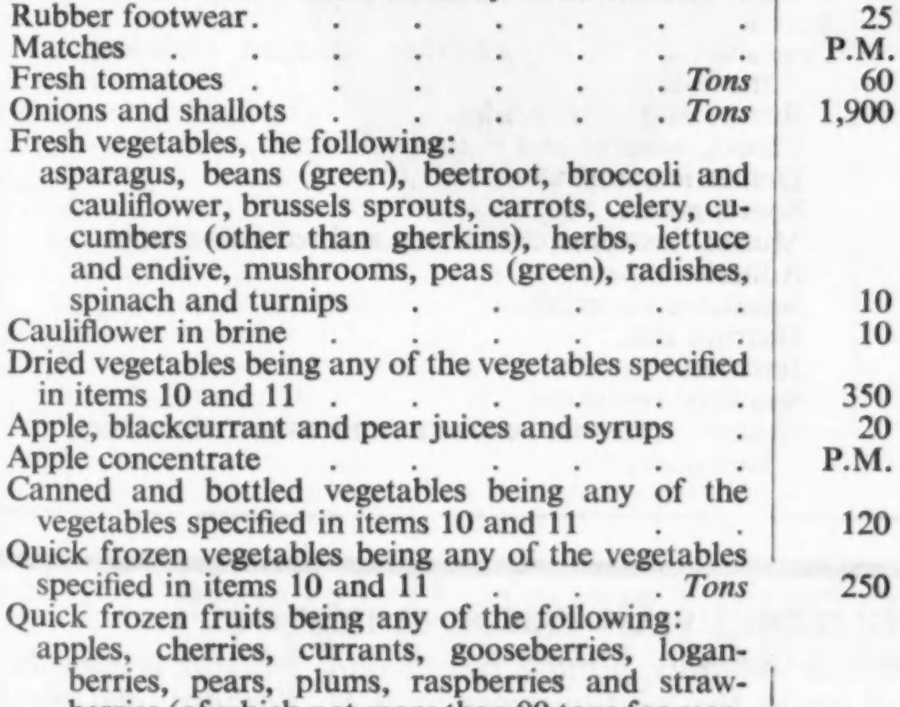
Item No.	Description of Goods	Value £'000 (c.i.f.) unless otherwise stated
1	Toys and games	60
2	Domestic pottery and porcelain articles	40
3	Christmas tree decorations (glass)	15
4	Fabrics and made up goods of cotton	20
5	Silk fabrics	25
6	Woollen textiles and woollen ready-made clothes	10
7	Rubber footwear	25
8	Matches	P.M.
9	Fresh tomatoes *Tons*	60
10	Onions and shallots *Tons*	1,900
11	Fresh vegetables, the following: asparagus, beans (green), beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, peas (green), radishes, spinach and turnips	10
12	Cauliflower in brine	10
13	Dried vegetables being any of the vegetables specified in items 10 and 11	350
14	Apple, blackcurrant and pear juices and syrups	20
15	Apple concentrate	P.M.
16	Canned and bottled vegetables being any of the vegetables specified in items 10 and 11	120
17	Quick frozen vegetables being any of the vegetables specified in items 10 and 11 *Tons*	250
18	Quick frozen fruits being any of the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 90 tons for raspberries and strawberries taken together) *Tons*	550
19	Fresh apples and pears	20
20	Cheese and kashkaval	90
21	Fresh fruit being any of the fruits specified in item 18 except apples and pears *Tons*	200
22	Dried fruits being any of the fruits in item 18	350
23	Strawberry and raspberry pulp not containing more than 50% by weight of commercial sweetening matter and derived from fruit grown in Bulgaria *Tons*	1,500
24	Other fruit pulp, not containing more than 50% by weight of commercial sweetening matter being derived from any of the following fruit grown in Bulgaria: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears and plums *Tons*	500
25	Canned and bottled fruits being any of the fruits specified in item 18 and any mixture of those fruits (of which not more than £30,000 for plums and not more than £10,000 for strawberries, raspberries and apples taken together)	90
26	Jams and jellies being derived from any of the fruits specified in item 18 (of which not more than 770 tons of blackcurrant, plum, raspberry and strawberry jam and jelly taken together) *Tons*	1,500
27	Canned pigmeat (other than ham and pork loin)	50 (b)
28	Canned mutton and lamb meat	50 (b)
29	Fresh pork meat	P.M. (b)
30	Poultry, uncooked	P.M. (c)
31	Poultry, fully cooked, including canned boneless poultry	220 (d)
32	Butter *Tons*	805 (e)
33	Mushrooms in brine	5
34	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	100

Notes;
(a) Specific Licences are required for goods in Part I.
(b) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.
(c) Subject to Poultry Carcases Landing Order, 1955.
(d) As defined by the Poultry Carcases Landing Order, 1955, subject to Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, S.I. 1934, No. 301.
(e) Quota as established under the arrangements for butter imports generally. An additional 395 tons of butter may be supplied in the period April to November, 1965.

PART II
Some of the goods under open individual licences

Electric equipment and materials.
Station tractors, platform trucks and hoists.
Metal cutting and machine tools.
Carbamide and soda ash.
Zinc white.
Sodium nitrate.
Pharmaceuticals
Carpets, hand-made.
Wooden articles and furniture.
Basketware.
Plastic toys
Domestic glassware.

(*Continued on next page*)



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PM166

Leather jackets.
Other leather articles.
Leather footwear.
Books and periodicals.
Garlic, pickled cucumbers, vine leaves, sauerkraut.
Gherkins and paprika.
Tomato puree.
Canned tomatoes.
Tomato juice.
Juices and syrups of peaches, apricots and grapes.
Grapes.
Fresh apricots and peaches.
Dried apricots, peaches and prunes.
Nuts and almond kernels.
Apricot and peach pulp.
Canned apricots, peaches and grapes.
Jam and jelly from apricots, peaches and grapes.
Wines and spirits.
Canned ready made dishes containing both meat and vegetables.
Canned beef and veal.
Chilled and frozen beef and veal.
Frozen rabbit meat.
Horsemeat.
Salami.
Pectin.
Preserved fish, freshwater fish and sturgeon.
Mineral waters.
Malt extract.
True hemp yarns and twines.
Ground cement.
Radio sets (excluding transistor radios).
Textile looms.
Ball bearings.
Sports articles including tents, other than made up goods of cotton or cotton canvas.

PART III

Some of the goods under open general import licence

Non-ferrous metal products.
Zinc white in blocks.
Lead in blocks.
Bismuth.
Cadmium.
Cement, unground.
Cellulose.
Cotton, raw.
Wool, raw.
Sheet iron.
Marble and granite in slabs.
Films exposed.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Chipboards.
Lard.
Beans, haricot.
Peanuts.
Ammonium nitrate.
Maize.
Sunflower seed.
Cotton seeds.
Vetches seeds.
Poppy seeds.
Attar and concrete of roses.
Peppermint and geranium oil.
Beech, including steamed beech.
Plywood and unassembled parquet blocks and strips.
Hides and furs.
Cotton, rape, maize and sunflower oils.
Bristles.
Down and feathers of birds ordinarily used in the United Kingdom as articles of diet, and animal hair.
Dried herbs and dried drugs.
Red paprika.
Onion seeds and other vegetable seeds.
Coriander and aniseed.
Fennel.
Postage stamps.
Paper and printed matter covered by Open General Licence.
Flax waste, unmanufactured.
Hemp waste.
Casein, raw.
Colophony.
Bone glue.

ANNEX C

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM INTO THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1965 TO MARCH 31, 1966

Goods of United Kingdom origin or manufacture

PART I

The Government of Bulgaria will give general facilities for the import of goods not mentioned in Part II of this list and will give facilities especially for the following types:

Breeding livestock, food and agricultural products, and beverages.
Chemicals, dyestuffs, paints and pigments, pharmaceuticals, fungicides, insecticides, weed killers and fertilizers.
Mineral manufactures.
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof.
Machinery, plant, equipment and parts (including electrical), including that for the agricultural, chemical, food and drink, textile, tobacco working, printing, packaging, paper converting, glass making and tanning industries; mechanical handling equipment; tractors; machine tools; engines (including marine), boilers, turbines and generating sets; pumps; ball and roller bearings; portable power tools and hand tools; data processing and other office machinery; refrigeration equipment.
Industrial and scientific instruments.
Radio, radar, television, telecommunication, navigation and signalling equipment (including domestic equipment) and components, and parts thereof.
Railway rolling stock and equipment.
Aircraft, engines and equipment.
New and secondhand ships and boats.
Commercial vehicles including parts and accessories, and service equipment.
Wood veneers.
Textile yarns and man-made fibres.

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Leather and leather goods	10
2	Rubber manufactures including tyres	75
3	Various papers and cigarette filters	100
4	Textile manufactures and apparel including lace, linoleum and leather cloth	40
5	Film equipment	10
6	Vehicles, other than commercial vehicles, including motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and motor assisted bicycles, and spare parts and accessories therefor	70
7	Films exposed	10
8	Books	25
9	Consumer goods, not elsewhere specified, including the following: Razors and razor blades. Clocks, watches and parts. Domestic appliances. Sports goods. Musical instruments, records and recording tapes Adhesive tapes. Sensitized materials. Hearing aids. Jewellery. Smokers' requisites. Cutlery, pressure cookers and other domestic hardware.	85

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of H.M. Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla BLC, *Lima.*

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS, *continued*

United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia

QUOTA LISTS for the period April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, have now been agreed. Details of the new quotas are set out below:

CZECHOSLOVAK GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1965—MARCH 31, 1966

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 or Quantity
1	Matches (except Bengal matches)	600,000 Short standards
2	Benzene, toluene and xylenes	450
3	Aircraft of an all up weight over 4,500 lbs.	100
4	Typewriters and parts	60
5	Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. each, and and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. each (other than stop watches); watch parts (other than watch glasses and cases); clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks, clock glasses including those of synthetic material or clock cases or parts thereof which do not at the time of importation encase a clock movement)	25
6	Pedal bicycles	p.m.
7	Parts, components and accessories for pedal bicycles (excluding chains)	20
8	Motor bicycles, motor scooters and mopeds, i.e., all forms of motorized bicycles, whether or not equipped with pedals by which they are capable of being propelled, and spare parts thereof (excluding chains)	75
9	Accessories and components for motor bicycles, motor scooters and mopeds (excluding chains).	p.m.
10	Cutlery and parts	25
11	Enamelled hollow-ware	10
12	Chinaware and earthenware including ornamental china	130
13	Glass Christmas tree ornaments	50
14	Toys (other than plastic toys) and games (excluding playing cards) including parts of which not more than £100,000 for wooden toys	135
	Textiles, including yarns, and textile articles; man-made fibres; headgear and parts thereof; and gloves	
15	Textile piece-goods, the following:	
	(a) Grey cloth of cotton, man-made fibres, and mixtures thereof (excluding sailcloth or canvas of cotton not under 12 ounces per square yard)	60
	(b) Piece-goods of cotton and man-made fibres and mixtures thereof (excluding sailcloth or canvas of cotton not under 12 ounces per square yard) of which not more than £180,000 for cotton	250
	(c) Woven fabrics of flax under 12 ounces per square yard, excluding linen tea towelling	56
	(d) Woollen and worsted piece-goods, plushes, astrakhans and imitation fur	60
	(e) Furnishing fabrics of which not more than £30,000 for cotton and £20,000 for linen	80
	(f) Furnishing tapestries	30
	(g) Book-binding cloth	2
	(h) Linen tea towels and tea towelling	290,000 sq. yds.
16	Household goods (blankets, tablecloths, sheets, towels, etc.) and handkerchiefs, of which not more than £70,000 for cotton, £90,000 for linen goods (excluding linen tea towels) and £10,000 for embroidered handkerchiefs	220
17	Felts of all kinds	20
18	Sailcloth or canvas of flax or cotton not under 12 ounces a square yard, and tarpaulins made thereof	5
19	Stockings and socks	100
20	Braids and ribbons, woven labels, sparteries, laces of all kinds, of which not more than £10,000 for lace, lace net and embroidery	130
21	Outerwear and underwear, the following:	
	(a) Knitted underwear and overwear of all kinds of materials excluding lace or lace net	78
	(b) Apparel including underwear other than apparel covered by (a) and excluding garments containing lace or lace net, of which not more than £135,000 for shirts	200
22	Hats, caps, berets, and hoods (excluding silk or lace trimmed) of which not more than £60,000 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	75
23	Wool and wool blended yarns	10
24	Gloves of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves	80
25	Rubber footwear	50
26	Fur bodies and shells	15
27	Flat glass of 3 mm. (nominal) thickness and less	45
28	Semi-conductor devices and transistorized radio and television receivers	50
29	Electronic valves and tubes	50
30	Refined sugar	p.m.
31	(a) Canned and bottled fruits grown in Czechoslovakia of the following kinds: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries (of which not more than £2,000 for apples)	200
	(b) (i) Canned and bottled vegetables of the following kinds: Asparagus, beans (green), beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endive, mushrooms, onions (dry bulb) and shallots, peas (green), radishes, rhubarb, spinach, turnips	50
	(ii) Provisionally preserved vegetables containing cauliflower or onion; and	30
	(iii) Vegetables preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	70
	(c) Natural fruit juices derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears; and jams and jellies containing fruits of the kind specified in quota 31 (a)	10
	(d) Glace fruits	p.m.
32	(a) Canned ham, canned meat products, fully cooked, including poultry and game, of which not more than £140,000 for canned ham	400
	(b) Prague smoked meat products, not canned (e.g., Debreciner roast, pork rollade, Prague sausages and frankfurters, Debreciner sausages, Prague ham and Prague ham on the bone) subject to the Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products Order, 1954.	50
33	Cheese, bryndza and processed milk	p.m.
34	Fresh fruits and vegetables of which not more than 125 tons for apples and pears and not more than 25 tons for apples imported between July 1 and December 31, and not more than £40,000 for onions imported between August 1 and November 30	60
35	Dried fruits, vegetables and mushrooms	25
36	Sporting ammunition	60
37	Tanned hides and skins	p.m.
38	White spirit	50

p.m. – pro memoria

UNITED KINGDOM GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1965—MARCH 31, 1966

Item No.	Description	Value £'000
A	Goods other than consumer goods including but not restricted to: Machinery and plant of all kinds (including printers' paper – converting and book-binding machinery) Mechanical handling equipment. Contractors' plant. Machine tools. Engineers' cutting and forming tools, hand tools, portable power tools, paint spray equipment. Surgical, medical and dental equipment. Laboratory instruments, measuring and testing instruments.	

Item No.	Description	Value £'000
	Computers. Electrical, electronic and communication equipment including valves. Ball and roller bearings. Carbon, carbon brushes, electrodes and resistors. Cine, photographic and optical equipment and materials. Industrial trucks and trailers. Railway equipment. Internal combustion engines. Aircraft. Parts, components and accessories for any of the foregoing. Chains, belt links and brake linings. Rubber and plastic products. Latex. Leather and leather belting. Asbestos products. Refractory ware and crucibles. Non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel and non-ferrous semi-manufactured and finished products. Plastics. Dyestuffs, paints, colours, pigments, printing inks and raw materials therefor. Chemicals (including phenol and light magnesium oxide). Abrasives. Insulating materials. Veneers. Paper. Self-adhesive tapes. Man-made fibres. Yarns and threads. Exposed cinematographic films. Wool and other animal hair and tops. Rags. Bone glue and gelatine. Fish and vegetable oils. Field seeds. Pedigree livestock.	
B1	Complete motor cars, commercial vehicles, spare parts and components, of which not more than £150,000 for commercial vehicles, spare parts and components	550
2	Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds and accompanying spare parts	35
3	Toys	25
4	Footwear	25
5	Textiles:	
	(a) Cloth of wool and wool mixtures . . .	250
	(b) Other piece-goods	50
	(c) Woven clothing	50
	(d) Hosiery and knitwear	100
	(e) Other textile manufactures excluding clothing .	50
6	Smokers' requisites	10
7	Safety razors and razor blades	50
8	Toilet preparations, aromatic materials and essential oils	10
C	Other consumer goods including but not limited to: Pressure cookers, domestic electrical appliances, polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors, sports goods, linoleum, plastic floor covering, other plastic products, leather cloth, musical instruments and parts, books, periodicals, products of the gramophone industry, stationery and office requisites (including pen nibs, iridium balls for fountain pens and microtubes for stencilling pens), fish, potable spirits and other foodstuffs (including quick frozen fruits and vegetables, coffee extract and essences, cocoa powder, essences, sauces, chocolates and sweets, dairy products, nisin and pectin), cutlery, domestic hollow-ware, kitchen hardware.	520

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195

GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA REMAIN SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC LICENCE

Goods covered by the following chapters and headings of the United Kingdom Customs Tariff:

Chapter 2 (except horsemeat, rabbit, venison and chilled or frozen beef and veal and their offals).

Chapter 3 (except preserved fish, freshwater fish, fresh and frozen sturgeon).

Chapter 4 (except headings 04.05 and 04.06 and butter oil, butter fat and anhydrous butter).

Chapter 16 (except headings 16.04 (other than salmon), 16.05 (other than crab), salami, fully cooked prepared lunches and ready made dishes, and any items wholly of beef or veal).

Chapter 17 (except heading 17.04 and sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98°, invert sugar, molasses, syrups and other forms of liquid sugar).

Chapter 65.

Heading 01.02.

Heading 08.13.

Heading 20.04.

Heading 27.09.

Heading 27.10.

Heading 27.11.

Heading 27.13 (except mineral waxes).

Heading 29.43.

Heading 69.11.

Heading 69.12.

Heading 69.13.

Vegetables fresh, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid, vegetables canned or bottled, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than herbs dried in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions (including shallots), green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips.

Potatoes and potato products (except potato flakes and potato pancake powder).

Tomatoes, fresh.

Rhubarb, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid.

Vegetables provisionally preserved containing onion or cauliflower.

Vegetables, preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions.

Fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, provisionally preserved (including pulp), fruit canned or bottled being apples, bananas, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapefruit, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries.

Jams and jellies of apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries.

Fruit juices, syrups and must derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears

Grapefruit juice and orange juice.

Grass seed.

Dry bulbs, rhizomes, corms and tubers.

Osiers and willows.

Matches (excluding Bengal matches).

Cigars.

Benzene (including benzole) toluene and xylenes.

Hides and skins, tanned.

Gloves.

Fur shells and fur bodies.

Textiles, including yarns and textile articles, not being carpets, rugs, nets or netting of uniform square or diamond shaped mesh knotted at each corner or yarns or twines of true hemp (canabis sativa).

Rubber footwear.

Flat glass of 3 mm. (nominal) thickness and less.

Enamelled hollow-ware.

Cutlery being knives (other than machine knives and surgeons knives), sharpening steels, spoons and forks, scissors and shears, and long handled razors.

Typewriters and parts.

Transistorized radio and television receivers.

Electronic valves and tubes, and semi-conductors, and parts thereof.

Motor bicycles, motor scooters, mopeds, and pedal bicycles; parts, components and accessories therefor (excluding chains).

Aircraft of an all up weight over 4,500 lbs.

Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. c.i.f. each and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. c.i.f. each (other than stop watches).

Watch parts (other than watch glasses and cases).

Clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks; clock glasses, including those of synthetic materials; clock cases or parts thereof which, at the time of importation, do not enclose a clock movement).

Sporting ammunition.

Toys and games (other than plastic toys and playing cards).

Glass Christmas tree ornaments.

Goods as defined in the First Schedule of the United Kingdom Open General Import Licence: Radioactive substances, feathers of birds and articles wholly or partly of feathers, arms and ammunition.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Seen here negotiating the mountainous roads of Eastern Turkey is this Guy/York articulated vehicle operated by Asian Transport Limited, of Great Ellingham, Norfolk. Taking consignments of British exports (Linotype machinery valued at £84,000) to the Royal Afghan Government in Kabul, this company is demonstrating the advantages of direct trunk services into the Middle East and Asia. The consignors, Linotype & Machinery Ltd., packed the machines into the fully enclosed trailer, and the delivery was effected, without any transhipment, in 25 days, compared to the sea/rail/road time of more than 3 months.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

ARGENTINE

Highway Construction for Ministry of Public Works. June 14. E.S.B. 11292/65.

AUSTRALIA

Concrete Piles for Rockhampton City Council. April 27. E.S.B. 11442/65.

Hoist for MacKay City Council. April 23. E.S.B. 11443/65.

Jewel Bearings for Brisbane City Council. April 23. E.S.B. 10610/65.*

Parking Meters for Maryborough City Council. May 11. E.S.B. 10607/65.*

Telephone and Telegraph Equipment for Victorian Railways. April 28. E.S.B. 11409/65.*

Transmission Line for Southern Electricity Authority of Queensland. May 14. E.S.B. 11441/65.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales:
- **Control Panels.** April 27. E.S.B. 10653/65.*
- **Electrical Equipment.** May 3. E.S.B. 10655/65.*

Cairns Regional Electricity Board:
- **Electrical Equipment.** May 19. E.S.B. 10918/65.*
- **Radio Communication Equipment.** April 21. E.S.B. 11440/65.
- **Switches.** April 21. E.S.B. 10606/65.*

The Electricity Trust of South Australia:
- **Power Line Equipment.** May 11. E.S.B. 10958/65.
- **Transformers.** May 6. E.S.B. 11716/65.
- **Transformers.** April 27. E.S.B. 10957/65.
- **Valves.** May 4. E.S.B. 10959/65.
- **Transmission Line Equipment.** May 13. E.S.B. 10960/65.

BELGIUM

Camping Equipment for Ministry of National Defence. May 11. E.S.B. 11293/65.*

BRUNEI

Mobile Library Van for Government Tender Board. April 26. E.S.B. 11483/65.*

BURMA

Amplification Equipment for Electrical Stores Corporation. April 25 E.S.B. 11227/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:
- **Water and Oil Bowsers.** April 26. E.S.B. 11223/65.*
- **Air-conditioning Plants.** April 25. E.S.B. 11225/65.*
- **Steel.** April 28. E.S.B. 11240/65.
- **M.S. Flat.** April 28. E.S.B. 11241/65.*
- **Rice Mill Spares.** April 26. E.S.B. 11242/65.*
- **Vacuum Flasks.** April 23. E.S.B. 11224/65.*
- **Wire Rope.** April 26. E.S.B. 11222/65.
- **Bridge Spare Parts.** April 28. E.S.B. 11239/65.*
- **Road Maintenance Equipment.** May 3. E.S.B. 11244/65.*
- **Motor Cycles.** April 30. E.S.B. 11245/65.*
- **Cycle Parts.** April 30. E.S.B. 11247/65.*

CANADA

Hydro-Electric Project for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. June 1. E.S.B. 10676/65.

Hydraulic Turbines for Quebec Hydro, Montreal. May 10. E.S.B. 10658/65.

CEYLON

Insulin Zinc Suspension, etc., for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9296/65.*

Steel for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9415/65.*

COLOMBIA

Crushing and Screening Plant for Planta Colombiana de Soda. June 15. E.S.B. 10608/65.*

COSTA RICA

Steel Towers for Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 9463/65.

EGYPT

Cardboard Box Making Plant for General Organisation for Industrialisation. July 20. E.S.B. 11771/65.*

Egyptian Railways:
- **Steel.** (Further Information.) Closing date (on re-issue) is April 27. E.S.B. 34523/64.*
- **Steel Spring Washers.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to May 8. E.S.B. 1775/65.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
- **Measuring Instruments.** April 27. E.S.B. 10923/65.*
- **Protective Clothing.** April 23. E.S.B. 10627/65.*
- **Glycol.** April 23. E.S.B. 10628/65.*
- **Steel Towers.** April 23. E.S.B. 10930/65.*
- **Tabletting Machine; Pharmaceuticals.** April 21. E.S.B. 10630/65.*
- **Belt Gravimetric Feeder.** April 28. E.S.B. 10631/65.*

GERMANY

Tyres and Tubes for Joint Purchasing and Contracting Office, Headquarters Northag. April 23. E.S.B. 21399/64.*

No. 10 of a series

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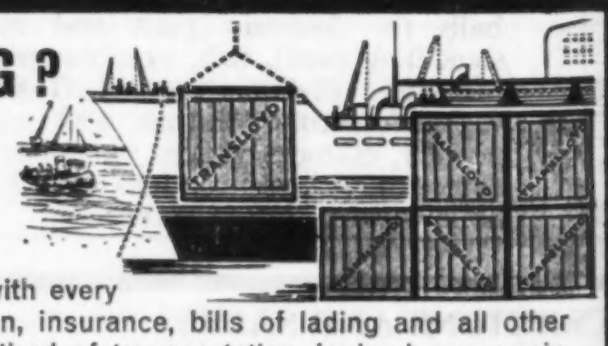

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NATO Infrastructure Contracts:
Earthworks, Road and Building Construction. Apply by April 30. G.D. 481/65.
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GREECE

Constructional Project for State Refinery Control Service. (Advance Information.) May 15. E.S.B. 11274/65.
Lifts for Institute of Social Insurance. April 21. E.S.B. 10649/65.*
Ministry of Trade:
Metallic Seals. April 22. E.S.B. 11300/65.*
Paper. April 21. E.S.B. 11298/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. May 20. E.S.B. 11299/65.*

GUINEA

Printing Equipment for Imprimerie Nationale Patrice Lumumba. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 11469/65.*

HONG KONG

Government Tender Board:
Chloride Lime. April 23. E.S.B. 11412/65.*
Nylon and Worsted Bunting. April 23. E.S.B. 11413/65.*
Secretary, Tender Board, Government Offices:
Irrigation Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11414/65.*
PVC Diaphragm Valves. May 7. E.S.B. 11415/65.*

INDIA

Air-conditioning Equipment for Rana Pratap Sagar and Kota Dams. April 26. E.S.B. 11780/65.
Fire Pumps for Madras Port Trust. April 22. E.S.B. 10989/65.*
Radial Gates and Hoists for Government of Andhra Pradesh. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2692/65.*
Rivet Header for National Small Industries Ltd. April 25. E.S.B. 11433/65/D.L.F.
Sub-station Equipment for Government of Goa (Panjim). April 30. E.S.B. 10941/65.
Testing Equipment for Kerala State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9667/65.*
Wheelsets for Ministry of Railways. May 20. E.S.B. 11779/65.
Hindustan Cables Ltd.:
Electrolytic Copper Bar. April 26. E.S.B. 11271/65.
Pig Lead. April 26. E.S.B. 11270/65.
National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi:
Belting. May 13. E.S.B. 11261/65.*
Cranes. April 29. E.S.B. 11260/65.*
India Supply Mission:
Tin Ingot. May 11. E.S.B. 11420/65.
Tin Ingot. May 4. E.S.B. 11421/65.
Strain Gauges. April 29. E.S.B. 11276/65.
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
Conductor Accessories. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10302/65.*
Earthing Sets. April 21. E.S.B. 10945/65.
Lightning Arresters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10000/65.*
Stay Sets. April 28. E.S.B. 10946/65.
Director-General Supplies and Disposals:
Heating Unit. May 4. E.S.B. 11778/65.*
Nickel Silver Sheets. May 5. E.S.B. 11423/65.
Slotting Machine. May 7. E.S.B. 11405/65.*
Grinding Machine. May 11. E.S.B. 11407/65.*
Cutting Machine. April 28. E.S.B. 11408/65.*
Tin Ingot. June 11. E.S.B. 10966/65.*
Engineering College, Trichur:
Compression Testing Machine. April 30. E.S.B. 11264/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11269/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11265/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11266/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11267/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 11268/65.
Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Laboratory Separator. April 26. E.S.B. 10950/65.
Chart Recorder. April 27. E.S.B. 10981/65.
Generator. May 7. E.S.B. 11216/65.
Temperature Controller. May 8. E.S.B. 11218/65.
Chart Recorder. May 8. E.S.B. 11219/65.
Measuring Equipment. May 4. E.S.B. 11205/65.
Viscometer Water Bath. April 26. E.S.B. 10947/65.
Magnetic Memory Core. April 28. E.S.B. 10996/65.
Microtitrator. April 29. E.S.B. 10998/65.
Microscope. April 30. E.S.B. 10999/65.
Semi-micro Balance. May 6. E.S.B. 11209/65.
Laboratory Equipment. May 6. E.S.B. 11210/65.
Measuring Instrument. May 11. E.S.B. 11250/65.
Refrigerator Centrifuge. May 3. E.S.B. 11203/65.
High-speed Centrifuge. May 3. E.S.B. 11204/65.
Balances. April 27. E.S.B. 10982/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 28. E.S.B. 10983/65.
Millivolt Ammeter. April 29. E.S.B. 10997/65.
Research Microscope. April 30. E.S.B. 11202/65.
Temperature Controllers. May 4. E.S.B. 11206/65.
Centrifuges. May 5. E.S.B. 11207/65.
Electrocardiograph. May 5. E.S.B. 11208/65.
Furnace. May 10. E.S.B. 11235/65.
Shot Blasting Equipment. April 26. E.S.B. 11236/65.
Steel Sheets. May 10. E.S.B. 11237/65.
Ion Chamber. May 10. E.S.B. 11238/65.
Electrophoresis Equipment. May 7. E.S.B. 11217/65.
Needle Valves. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9482/65.*
Valves. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9483/65.*

IRAN

Rolling Stock for Iranian State Railway. May 18. E.S.B. 11482/65.*
Switch Cords for Iran Telephone Company. April 25. E.S.B. 11455/65.*

IRAQ

Building and Construction Equipment for High Technical Institute. June 20. E.S.B. 11453/65.

Mr. Donald Stokes, managing director of Scammell Lorries Ltd., (left) explains how to drive a giant off-road all wheel drive 'Super Constructor' to Mr. Edward Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade in the driver's seat (centre) during his visit to Scammell's Watford Works on March 23. Looking over Mr. Redhead's shoulder is Mr. R. H. Tuck, MP, for Watford. During the visit, Mr. Stokes announced new export orders for Scammell vehicles to the value of £283,000.

Pharmaceuticals for General Drugs and Chemicals Imports and Distribution Co. May 15. E.S.B. 11215/65.
Screws for Iraqi Ports Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10361/65.*
Textile Machinery for Army Martyrs Administration Services. May 15. E.S.B. 11454/65.
Transformers for Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. May 4. E.S.B. 11470/65.
Government Oil Refineries Administration:
Caustic Soda. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 9948/65.*
Pipes and Fittings. May 4. E.S.B. 11452/65.
Ministry of Finance:
Office Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 11475/65.*
Machine Tool. June 13. E.S.B. 11476/65.*
Ministry of Defence:
Binoculars, Compasses, etc. May 23. E.S.B. 11460/65.*
Motor Cycle Spare Parts. May 30. E.S.B. 11461/65.*
Motor Cycle Spare Parts. May 30. E.S.B. 11462/65.*
Overalls. May 23. E.S.B. 10376/65.*
Tent Repair Materials May 23. E.S.B. 10377/65.*
Tents and Accessories. May 26. E.S.B. 10380/65.*
Printing and Binding Machinery. May 16. E.S.B. 11458/65.*
Chemicals. May 19. E.S.B. 11459/65.*
Vehicle Spare Parts. May 30. E.S.B. 11463/65.*
Berets. May 23. E.S.B. 11474/65.*
Water Bottles. May 26. E.S.B. 10378/65.*

KENYA

Penicillin for City Council of Nairobi. May 3. E.S.B. 11456/65.*

KOREA

Communication and Testing Equipment; Vehicles Spares for Office of Supply. April 28. E.S.B. 11258/65.*
Vehicle Spare Parts; Welding Materials, etc., for Government of the Republic of Korea. April 24. E.S.B. 10905/65.*

LIBYA

Construction Work for Ministry of Public Works. May 3. E.S.B. 10694/65.
Constructional Project for Barce Reconstruction Organization. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2560/65.*

MOROCCO

Constructional Project for Travaux Publics, Casablanca. May 15. E.S.B. 10399/65.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Lourenço Maques Municipality:
Building Materials, Tools. April 23. E.S.B. 11291/65.
Traffic Signal. April 30. E.S.B. 11290/65.

NETHERLANDS

Roadworks for Directorate of Waterways. April 21. E.S.B. 11446/65.

NEW ZEALAND

Cable for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. May 3. E.S.B. 10674/65.*
Transformers for Auckland Electric Power Board. May 21. E.S.B. 11428/65.*
Transformers for New Zealand Electricity. June 1. E.S.B. 10948/65.*
General Post Office:
Capacitors. April 30. E.S.B. 11723/65.*
Programme Instrument. April 28. E.S.B. 11275/65.*
Lamps. April 29. E.S.B. 11262/65.*
Telephone Cordage and Cords. April 27. E.S.B. 10585/65.*
Valves and Tubes. April 23. E.S.B. 10952/65.*
Telegraph Equipment. May 5. E.S.B. 10954/65.*

PAKISTAN

Air-conditioning Equipment for Telegraph and Telephone Department. April 29. E.S.B. 10673/65.
Cement Plant Extension for W.P. Industrial Development Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 592/65.*
Rolling Stock for East Pakistan Railway Board. June 21. E.S.B. 11429/65.*

RHODESIA

Refrigerator Wagons for Rhodesia Railways. June 7. E.S.B. 11480/65.

SAUDI ARABIA

Franking Machines for Ministry of Communications. April 28. E.S.B. 11284/65.
Water Supply Scheme for Zubaidah and Aziziah Water Department. May 10. E.S.B. 11444/65.

SOUTH AFRICA

Turbine Conversion for Johannesburg Electricity Department. Closing date postponed to April 22. E.S.B. 7933/65.
Cape Provincial Tender Board:
Bandages. April 23. E.S.B. 10669/65.*
Laundry Equipment. April 27. E.S.B. 10666/65.*
State Tender Board:
Brake Spares. April 29. E.S.B. 10614/65.*
Valves. April 22. E.S.B. 10699/65.*
Interscrews. April 21. E.S.B. 11718/65.*
Drilling Equipment. April 21. E.S.B. 11719/65.*
Frequency Changer. Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 7983/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. April 28. E.S.B. 10973/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 10974/65.
Laboratory Equipment. April 29. E.S.B. 10975/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. April 29. E.S.B. 10911/65.*
Laboratory Equipment. April 28. E.S.B. 10908/65.*
Paint Thinners. April 23. E.S.B. 10617/65.*
Tape Recording System. April 23. E.S.B. 10641/65.*
Swing Loader. April 30. E.S.B. 10643/65.*
Transformers. April 23. E.S.B. 10621/65.*
Circuit Breaker. April 30. E.S.B. 10644/65.*
Transformer Rectifier. April 30. E.S.B. 10645/65.*
Sound Film Projector. April 26. E.S.B. 10662/65.*
Recording Equipment. April 23. E.S.B. 10618/65.*

SPAIN

Ministerio de Obras Publicas and Ministerio del Aire:
Contractors' Plant; Chemicals; Aircraft Landing Equipment. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 11283/65.
Road Construction. April 21. E.S.B. 10936/65.

SUDAN

Aerial Spraying for Sudan Gezira Board. May 1. E.S.B. 10934/65.*
Refrigerator and Ice-making Machine for Sudan Railways. April 22. E.S.B. 11279/65.*

THAILAND

Crane for State Railway of Thailand. April 29. E.S.B. 11211/65.*
Generators for Yanhee Electricity Authority. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 10706/65.
Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok:
Diesel Generating Sets, Welding Machines and Transformers. May 4. E.S.B. 10912/65.*
Air Compressor; Concrete Mixer. May 4. E.S.B. 10913/65.*
Pumping Equipment. May 4. E.S.B. 10914/65.*
Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
Circuit Breaker. May 4. E.S.B. 10992/65/D.L.F.*
Steel Towers. April 30. E.S.B. 9964/65/D.L.F.
Wire. May 6. E.S.B. 11464/65.*

TRINIDAD

Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health and Housing. April 30. E.S.B. 11220/65.*

URUGUAY

Constructional Project for Ministry of Public Works. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 11406/65.*
Crane for National Water Works. April 23. E.S.B. 11252/65.
Electrical Machines for National Port Authorities. May 3. E.S.B. 11251/65.
ANCAP (State Oil Refinery):
Corrosion Inhibitor. April 27. E.S.B. 11256/65.
Paints. May 25. E.S.B. 11254/65.
Petrol Pumps. April 29. E.S.B. 11253/65.
Paints and Varnishes. April 28. E.S.B. 11255/65.

VIETNAM

Paper Plant for Cong Ty Ky Nghe Giay Viet Nam. April 30. E.S.B. 10396/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Handbook for exporters to the EFTA Countries.

Afghanistan

Inquiry for consumer goods. (E.S.B. 8945/65.)
Inquiry for ball-point pens; super-market products; paperware. (E.S.B. 9116/65.)

Australia

Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 10289/65.)
Agency inquiry for oilfield drilling equipment. (E.S.B. 39954/63.)
Inquiry for hardware; motor car accessories. (E.S.B. 9372/65.)
Inquiry for domestic householdware. (E.S.B. 10760/65.)
Inquiry tor frozen fish fillets. (E.S.B. 9874/65.)
Inquiry for automative parts and accessories; engineers' supplies and accessories; hardware. (E.S.B. 10832/65.)
Manufacture under licence – assembly functions; chrome plating; roll forming; steel processing; zinc die casting. (E.S.B. 10420/65.)

Austria

Agency inquiry for worsted yarns. (E.S.B. 10077/65.)
Inquiry for glass felt tissues. (E.S.B. 10003/65.)

Bolivia

Inquiry for soup and beverages. (E.S.B. 10446/65.)
Inquiry for motorcycles; toys; transistor radios. (E.S.B. 10407/65.)
Inquiry for acids; corrugated roofing; dental equipment; electric wiring; generators; tyres; vices. (E.S.B. 10447/65.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; health and beauty aids. (E.S.B. 9571/65.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools; industrial diamonds; hardware. (E.S.B. 8670/65.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 9800/65.)
Agency inquiry for dental supplies. (E.S.B. 9796/65.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 11151/65.)
Agency inquiry for icing and cake decorations. (E.S.B. 9596/65.)
Agency inquiry for boat kits; camping equipment; hobby equipment; ironmongery and sporting goods. (E.S.B. 9708/65.)
Agency inquiry for upholstery findings and fabrics. (E.S.B. 10124/65.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 11110/65.)
Agency inquiry for power transmission porcelain insulators. (E.S.B. 10437/65.)
Agency inquiry for copying machines and supplies. (E.S.B. 11038/65.)
Inquiry for steel wire and reels. (E.S.B. 38014/64.)
Inquiry for machinery for plastic bottle tops and other closures; milk preserving process. (E.S.B. 9746/65.)
Inquiry for hospital and medical equipment; furniture; furnishings and fixtures. (E.S.B. 9375/65.)
Inquiry for industrial and farm products. (E.S.B. 9811/65.)
Inquiry for turbo-alternator. (E.S.B. 9534/65.)
Inquiry for small leather goods. (E.S.B. 9315/65.)
Inquiry for gift items. (E.S.B. 9600/65.)
Inquiry for plastics injection moulds. (E.S.B. 9513/65.)
Manufacture under licence – domestic and industrial plastics products. (E.S.B. 10812/65.)

Colombia

Agency inquiry for air conditioning plant; cranes. (E.S.B. 7451/65.)
Agency inquiry for fibre glass. (E.S.B. 9119/65.)

Costa Rica

Agency inquiry for galvanized roofing nails. (E.S.B. 9396/65.)
Agency inquiry for hinge-making machinery; machinery and materials for the tin and aluminium industry. (E.S.B. 9359/65.)
Inquiry for carpet materials and machinery. (E.S.B. 10269/65.)

Cyprus

Agency inquiry for hosiery; textile piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10019/65.)
Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10062/65.)
Agency inquiry for knitted outerwear; wool. (E.S.B. 10066/65.)
Agency inquiry for jewellery; presentation boxes; leather fancy goods; neck-tie materials. (E.S.B. 9592/65.)
Agency inquiry for hosiery; knitwear; wool; textile piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10063/65.)
Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10018/65.)
Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10061/65 and E.S.B. 10020/65.)
Agency inquiry for steel water pipes. (E.S.B. 10069/65.)
Agency inquiry for fruit packing machinery and equipment, fruit processing machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 10279/65.)
Inquiry for road rollers; pianos. (E.S.B. 10486/65.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for radios; radio telephones; record players; tape recorders; television sets. (E.S.B. 4887/65.)
Inquiry for brass die casting items. (E.S.B. 10480/65.)
Inquiry for clips for securing paint cans. (E.S.B. 10278/65.)

Formosa

Inquiry for machinery and plant for iron works. (E.S.B. 22452/63.)
Inquiry for felts; interlayers; refractories. (E.S.B. 22423/63.)
Inquiry for crucibles. (E.S.B. 10223/65.)
Collaboration – machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 22284/63.)

France

Agency inquiry for reproduction furniture. (E.S.B. 26171/64.)
Agency inquiry for hand and mechanical tools; heating and welding equipment; electric control equipment. (E.S.B. 10736/65.)
Agency inquiry for electric and pneumatic portable tools. (E.S.B. 10086/65.)
Inquiry for medical equipment. (E.S.B. 28151/64.)
Inquiry for dressing table sets. (E.S.B. 4762/65.)

Germany, Federal Republic of

Agency inquiry for resistors. (E.S.B. 10712/65.)
Agency inquiry for foam rubber; plastics products. (E.S.B. 10080/65.)
Agency inquiry for printed linen. (E.S.B. 9117/65.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 10032/65.)
Inquiry for brass and German silver tubing and sheet. (E.S.B. 2539/65.)
Inquiry for knitted materials. (E.S.B. 9127/65.)

Ghana

Inquiry for builders' hardware and supplies; sanitary ware; tools. (E.S.B. 10466/65.)

Guatemala

Agency inquiry for saddlery. (E.S.B. 10011/65.)

Hong Kong

Agency inquiry for plastics raw materials; textiles; consumer goods; medical equipment; household goods; liquors and cordials. (E.S.B. 9706/65.)

Iraq

Inquiry for food processing plant. (E.S.B. 9856/65.)
Inquiry for paper products machinery. (E.S.B. 10171/65.)
Inquiry for machinery for the manufacture of leather goods. (E.S.B. 9891/65.)

Israel

Agency inquiry for air conditioning plant; domestic appliances; electric and pneumatic tools; electric welding generators. (E.S.B. 10705/65.)
Agency inquiry for building and metal-working machinery; electric controls. (E.S.B. 10573/65.)
Agency inquiry for domestic porcelain ware; domestic glassware; metal toys. (E.S.B. 9825/65.)
Agency inquiry for television sets. (E.S.B. 9504/65.)
Agency inquiry for industrial and mechanical equipment; industrial vacuum cleaners; valves. (E.S.B. 9503/65.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 10416/65.)
Agency inquiry for pipes; tobacco pouches. (E.S.B. 10540/65.)
Agency inquiry for analytical equipment and meters. (E.S.B. 10571/65.)
Agency inquiry for beverages; chemicals; chocolates; cocoa; medical preparations; textiles. (E.S.B. 9895/65.)
Agency inquiry for alcoholic beverages. (E.S.B. 10597/65.)
Agency inquiry for automotive spare parts; mops; safety belts. (E.S.B. 10444/65.)
Agency inquiry for electric motors; electric generators; diesel cranes. (E.S.B. 10519/65.)
Agency inquiry for metal working machinery. (E.S.B. 21624/63.)
Agency inquiry for hospital and laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 10468/65.)
Inquiry for glass bottle and jar making machinery. (E.S.B. 9810/65.)
Inquiry for instant coffee equipment. (E.S.B. 8308/65.)
Inquiry in respect of chemical factory. (E.S.B. 10575/65.)
Inquiry for industrial refrigeration and air conditioning

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Italy

Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 9427/65.)
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Agency inquiry for irons. (E.S.B. 10704/65.)
Agency inquiry for glues; sandpaper; varnishes; woodworking machinery. (E.S.B. 37241/64.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 8001/65.)

Jamaica

Agency inquiry for mattress making materials. (E.S.B. 10282/65.)
Agency inquiry for bakery equipment. (E.S.B. 10169/65.)

Kenya

Inquiry for textile machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 8760/65.)

Kuwait

Tendering procedure (Further Information.) (E.S.B. 963/G.)

Malaysia

Agency inquiry for switchgear; ring main units. (E.S.B. 10038/65.)

Nepal

Inquiry for leather processing plant. (E.S.B. 9894/65.)

Netherlands

Agency inquiry for sound equipment. (E.S.B. 10718/65.)
Inquiry for books; games; jigsaw puzzles. (E.S.B. 10034/65.)
Inquiry for paper. (E.S.B. 9870/65.)
Inquiry for recording tapes. (E.S.B. 10214/65.)

New Zealand

Agency inquiry for piece-goods; prints; shirtings. (E.S.B. 9791/65.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; napery. (E.S.B. 31287/64.)
Agency inquiry for taper-lock pulleys. (E.S.B. 10771/65.)
Inquiry for aerosol products; plastics coating powders. (E.S.B. 9118/65.)
Inquiry for cheese. (E.S.B. 10841/65.)

North America

Visits of store buyers – further information. (E.S.B. 1551/65.)

Pakistan

Inquiry for plant for the manufacture of pipe fittings. (E.S.B. 6786/65.)

Philippines, Republic of the

Inquiry for laboratory and workshop equipment; literature. (E.S.B. 10891/65.)
Collaboration – screw manufacturing plant. (E.S.B. 9820/65.)

Portugal

Agency inquiry for metals. (E.S.B. 10900/65.)
Inquiry for chemicals; supplies for the shoe industry. (E.S.B. 9764/65.)
Inquiry for agricultural machinery and equipment; automobile electrical accessories. (E.S.B. 10533/65.)

Rhodesia

Agency inquiry for apparel cloth; household textiles; linen goods; rugs and carpets. (E.S.B. 10283/65.)

South Africa

Agency inquiry for dry cleaning equipment; oil and gas burners. (E.S.B. 9195/65.)
Inquiry for bag making machines; laminates and laminating machines. (E.S.B. 10750/65.)

Spain

Agency inquiry for dairy equipment. (E.S.B. 10274/65.)
Inquiry for road materials testing equipment. (E.S.B. 9572/65.)
Manufacture under licence – glass fibre tanks. (E.S.B. 5346/65.)

Sweden

Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 10173/65.)
Inquiry for angling hooks. (E.S.B. 10270/65.)

Switzerland

Agency inquiry for instruments; machines; tools. (E.S.B. 10792/65.)
Agency inquiry for linings. (E.S.B. 10478/65.)
Agency inquiry for food, tobacco products; artificial textiles. (E.S.B. 9762/65.)
Inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 7891/65.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 10095/65.)

Tanzania

Inquiry for laundry and medical equipment. (E.S.B. 11374/65.)

Trinidad

Inquiry for machinery and raw materials for the manufacture of tooth brushes. (E.S.B. 7889/65.)
Inquiry for animal feeding stuffs; borax; boxes; ethylene gas; fruit canning machinery; soap. (E.S.B. 11064/65.)

Tunisia/Sudan

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9431/G.)

United States of America

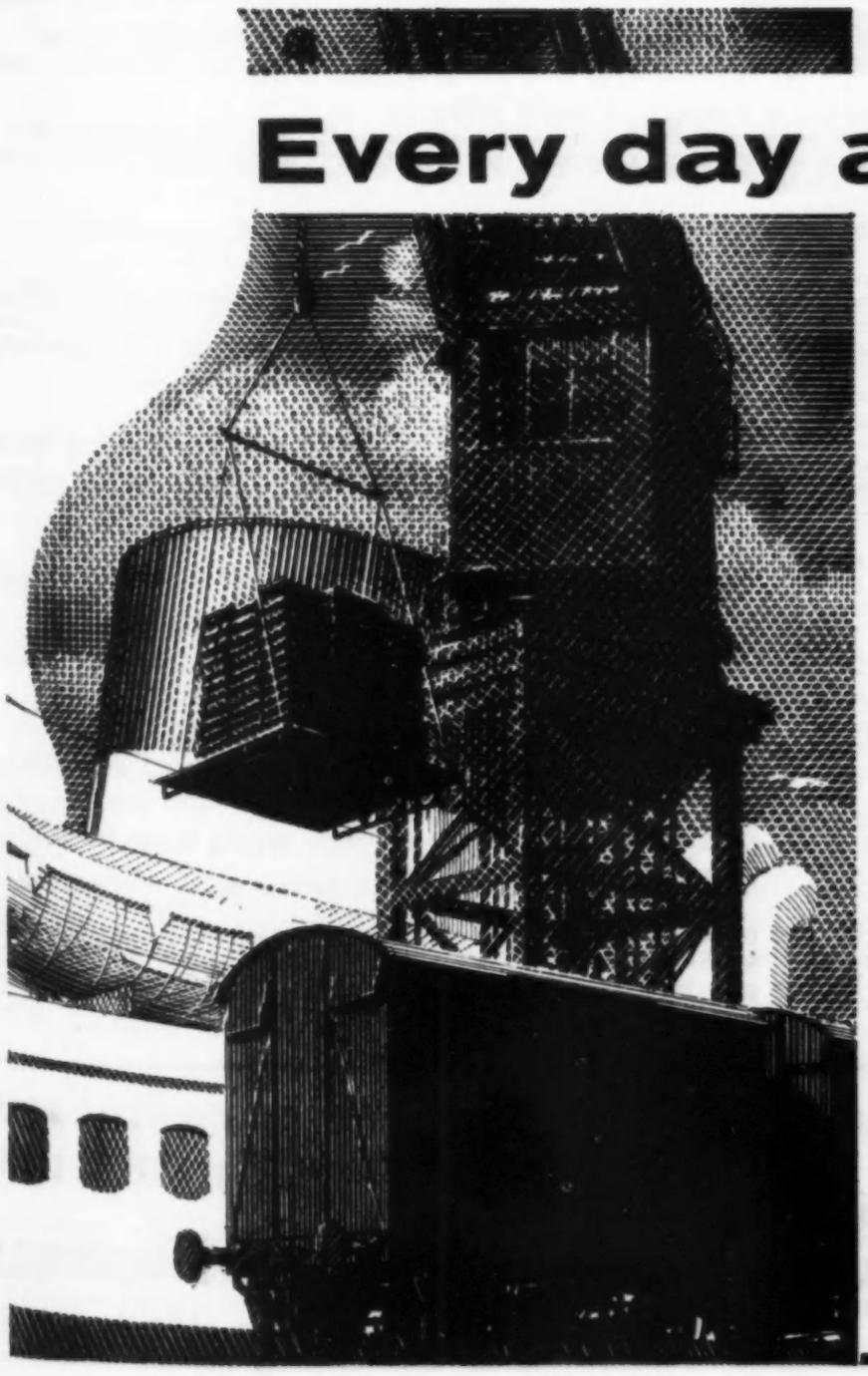
Agency inquiry for digital and analogue instrumentation items. (E.S.B. 9532/65.)
Agency inquiry for cast white iron grinding balls. (E.S.B. 9798/65.)
Agency inquiry for wood carving tools. (E.S.B. 10720/65.)
Inquiry for copper sheet and tubing; nails, pins and washers; fittings and flanges; p.v.c. pipes and fittings; steel sheet; steel products. (E.S.B. 3063/65.)
Inquiry for electrical products. (E.S.B. 11039/65.)
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 10429/65.)
Inquiry for yarn. (E.S.B. 9344/65.)
Inquiry for leathers for footwear; leather novelties. (E.S.B. 13518/63.)
Inquiry for pulp and paper mill equipment. (E.S.B. 10074/65.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 9869/65.)
Inquiry for butane gas refrigerators. (E.S.B. 1245/65.)
Inquiry for bolts, nuts and screws. (E.S.B. 9887/65.)
Inquiry for artificial leather; pillow/mattress ticking; urethane foam. (E.S.B. 9877/65.)
Inquiry for machinery and equipment for the pulp, paper, veneer and sawmill industries. (E.S.B. 9728/65.)
Inquiry for bridges for handling coal and ore; excavator wheels; loaders and unloaders for barges and ships; railroad car dumpers. (E.S.B. 9187/65.)
Inquiry for phenol resin powder. (E.S.B. 9347/65.)
Inquiry for wire reinforcing mesh. (E.S.B. 9510/65.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – die cast clamps. (E.S.B. 2496/65.)
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 6377/65.)

Venezuela

Agency inquiry for saddlery; hardware. (E.S.B. 9713/65.)
Inquiry for boiler components; chemicals; water treatment. (E.S.B. 10287/65.)

Windward Islands

Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 10435/65.)
Agency inquiry for metal household wares; steel products; suitings. (E.S.B. 10786/65.)
Inquiry for carnival masks. (E.S.B. 9805/65.)
Inquiry for domestic hardware and consumer items; drugs and chemists sundries; footwear; floor coverings; galvanized sheeting, wire netting and nails; metal beds; vacuum flasks. (E.S.B. 10147/65.)
Inquiry for domestic and sanitaryware; electric bluba and cable; hinges; locks; metal sheets; windows and floors; wire products. (E.S.B. 9804/65.)



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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE New Zealand Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448 (3) of the former Tariff (although the new tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448 (3) which are subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from April 22, 1965.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before April 22, 1965, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

Boots and other footwear:
  Elastic goring, consisting of leather covered elastic strip.
Fabrics, paper, celluloid, and similar materials, stiffened, specially suited for making toecaps.
  Example:
    Vulco toe puff material, being filter paper saturated with bitumen or similar material but not being shaped or otherwise fabricated.
Labels, moulded rubber, for rubber footwear.
Lace ends, tags or tassels, or ornaments of imitation bone, ivory, wood, metal, or metal and leather, except those containing precious metal.
Leather backed with textile or elasticized material, plain, quilted, pleated, rucked or smilar worked.
Ornaments and ornamental fasteners for footwear, including poms and slides but not including bows or meta buckles, and not including ornaments and ornamental fasteners composed wholly or partly of precious metal.
Paper, boot socking, rubberized or backed with cotton wadding.
Rubber foam in sheets or rolls, backed or faced with textile, and whether or not perforated, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making insoles for footwear.
Trimming, imitation fur, in the piece having breaks in the pile to produce when cut lengthwise a series of narrow strips of imitation fur.
Twines, 2-16 ply, of approved qual ties for making footwear:
  Approved:
    Barbours lockstitch thread, 6-cord.
    Coates – X580 4 ply No 25 heavy thread, left twist
      5 ply No. 20 heavy thread, left twist.
      6 ply No. 15 heavy thread, left twist.
    Coates – X581 6 ply No. 15 heavy thread, right twist.
      X582 8 ply No. 12 heavy thread, right twist.
      No. 18 closing thread, left twist
    (Please supply samples and current classification of the above threads).
The following materials declared (a) by a manufacturer for use by him only in making footwear or (b) by an importer that they will be sold only to manufacturers for use solely in making footwear:
  Bows, plain or fancy, of leather and/or other substances, but not containing any precious metal.
  Braids, gimps and piping, even if of leather.
  Buckles not wholly of metal and not containing any precious metal.
  Cord, paper, for piping or ornamenting shoe uppers.
  Cork sheets, felt coated, and cork linoleum in sheets or rolls, under ¼ in. in thickness, specially suited for making sock soles or cork insoles.
  Feather trimming in the piece.
  Guipure lace of nylon.
  Leathercloth rucked or quilted, whether or not backed with other material.
  Platform board, comprised of rubber bonded cork, or foam material, affixed to a backing of cardboard.
  Randing, leather, in thin strips not exceeding 1/16 in. in width.
  Shapes or 'stumps' of felt, unworked, for making slippers.
  Shoe fillers, hollow, all kinds, and shoe fillers, solid, wholly of wood.
  Solvents, concentrated or otherwise.
  Strapping of any material, whether or not perforated, composed of strips of material the edges of which have been folded under and cemented or sewn.
  Strapping, ornamental, of metal, other than precious metal, for the manufacture of bows.
  Tape adhesive textile.
  Textiles:
    Cotton twill material, double warp, plain, in the piece.
    Fabrics, as may be approved:
      Approved:
        Fabric board ribbing in the piece.
        Textile piece-goods (slipper cloth) on declaration for making slippers.
    Fabrics (not including quilted fabrics) declared for use solely in the manufacture of rubberized or backed fabrics for use in making footwear (other than slippers).
    Fabrics, plaited and similar, in the piece, specially suited for making shoe vamps.
    Fabrics quilted to wadding backed with textile.
    Foil covered textiles.
    Innersoling material (flannelboard socking) of cardboard faced with a cotton textile.
    Lastex adhesive backing material, an elastic fabric in the piece, for use as a backing for shoe upper leather.
    Leather or imitation leather fabric woven from narrow strips, whether or not cemented to a backing of textile.
    Linings of wool and cotton.
    Nylon shoe upper material, being heavy loosely woven crochet-like fabric.
    Pieces of textile, embroidered, beaded, or similarly worked, and suited for cutting into uppers for footwear.
    Shoe matting, a canvas-like material, whether or not having a backing of textile cemented thereto.
    Teddy bear cloth, a woollen moquette.
    Textiles coated with a metallized film, e.g., Splendex.
  Vamp stripping.
The following materials declared for use only in making footwear other than slippers:
  Fabrics (including felt fabrics and those made from paper yarn, but not including quilted fabrics):
    (a) Rubberized or treated with rubber substitutes, or
    (b) consisting of woven material or laces or embroideries, fixed to a backing of textile.
Bottles, graduated, of neutral glass, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for packing intravenous solutions.
Bottles, hot water:
  Necks and bands on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making hot water bottles.
Boxes, cardboard:
  Paper, printed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely in making cardboard boxes.
Brake or transmission liners, being brake or transmission lining cut into short lengths (in sets or otherwise), plain, pressed to shape, or bevelled at the edges, but not drilled, punched, or otherwise worked.
Brushes, brooms, mops, carpet sweepers, etc.:
  Ferrules, metal.
  Mohair pile fabric declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely in making floor wax applicators.
  Mop connectors, metal, other than round or oval, specially suited for attaching mops to handles on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making mops.
  Stampings, iron, plain and unbuilt for brush backs.
  Stampings, metal, for the manufacture of rotary wire brushes.
  Stampings, metal, in the rough, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making carpet sweepers.
  Stampings, non-ferrous strip metal, bent to shape for frames for brush backs.
  Twines, 2-16 ply, for approved qualities, for making brushes and brooms:
    Approved:
      Emu brand 3-ply broom twine.
      Mop twines.
  Wedges, metal, specially suited for use in making paint brushes.
  Wire, metal, crimped, not thicker than 25 gauge, specially suited for the manufacture of brushes.
Building materials:
  Paper felt declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making bituminous roofing or building paper.
Bushings, cast, in the rough, of iron or steel alloyed with chromium nickel, or manganese.
Buttons:
  Blanks, button, flat or convex-lens shaped, but not dished, flanged or otherwise worked beyond the plain blank stage.
Butyl acid phosphate.
Butyl acetyl ricinoleate.
Butyraldoxime.

TOKYO
EXHIBITION: SEPTEMBER, 1965.
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Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Revocation of some tariff concessions on articles and materials

THE New Zealand Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission at concessionary rates of duty of certain items used solely in the fabrication and repair of goods in New Zealand under Item 448 of the former Tariff.

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked with effect from April 1, 1965, as follows:

Abrasive sheets, metal backed.
Aerocem foaming agents.
Allethrin.
Alrosol.
Amino glycol.
Ammunition:
  Felt sheets of pressed wool, impregnated on each surface with a resinous material, for use in making wads for gun cartridges.
Amprolium.
Amyl xanthate.
Angelica in brine.
Anss wetting agent for textiles, agricultural sprays, metal cleaning, etc.
Apparel:
  Belts:
    Buckles of paper mache, or of erinoid, casein, celluloid and similar plastic materials, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making belts.
    Cartridge clips, being lacquered metal stampings for making cartridge belts.
    Rings, split, bronzed or nickel plated, with or without snaphooks and swivels. declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making Boy Scout or Girl Guide belts.
    Stampings, metal, for use in making casein or plastic belt clasps.
    Strapping composed of strips of material, the edges of which have been folded under and cemented or sewn.
  Braces, suspenders, and similar articles:
    Button stripping, consisting of satin backed with buckram and gauze, and having each of two edges folded in over the back, imported in short lengths sufficient for a single garter, for use in making suspenders.
    Celluloid fittings for use in making suspenders.
    Cord ends with metal links and bakelite tags attached, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making braces.
    Cords of approved patterns declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making braces or in making leg loops for mechanics' aprons.
      Approved:
        Apron cords with loops crimped at both ends and with spring hooks attached.
        Braids tubular woven, of cotton with artificial silk covering.
    Metal fittings for use in making braces.
    Pads of textile or textile and paper, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making sanitary belts, men's garters, and braces.
  Collar tape as may be approved when declared by a manufacturer that it will be used by him only in making collars for shirts.
    Approved:
      Fold line 829N and 830A.
Cordage and twine:
  Cords, braided, with lace ends of tagged metal, in lengths suitable for making sheep covers, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for that purpose.
  Twine, sewing, cotton, 3-ply unglazed black, for binding button-holes in clothing (Central Agency Limited).
  Twines, 2-16 ply, of approved qualities for making horse covers.
    Approved:
      R.I.T. linen Blake thread 6-ply oiled (Robt. Stewart and Sons Limited).
Corsets:
  Fade-out lacing, consisting of two narrow strips of fabric folded and sewn, and joined together with short pieces of webbing so as to make a ladder-like effect, for use as a substitute for corset eyelets.
  Rubber, plain sheet, specially prepared for use in making corsets, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for that purpose.

Details of the items concerned, together with the substantive tariff in force from April 1, 1965, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Revocation of some tariff concessions for machinery

THE New Zealand Minister of Customs has been reviewing the decisions approving the admission of machinery and allied goods at concessionary rates of duty under Item 352 of the former Tariff (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 12, 1963, *et seq*).

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked with effect from April 1, 1965, as follows:

Item No.	Tariff Item
899.241.9	Brushes: Specially suited for use on paint spraying outfits.
	Printers' and stationers':
718.290.9	Bronze powder cleaning and sifting machines.
	Pumps:
719.210.3 719.210.9	Rotary, embodying stator and rotor, designed for use with water containing solids such as gravel, sand or sewage.
719.210.5	Diaphragm, kits or sets, fuel pump, each set or kit containing diaphragms, gaskets, washers, valves and springs, for the repair of a motor vehicle fuel pump.
719.210.9	Diaphragms for use with fuel pumps for oil engines.

Details of the items concerned, together with the substantive tariff in force from April 1, 1965, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 8080/3/G.

CHILE

Amendments to import list

IT has been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago, that at its Session No. 308 of March 1, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank ruled that:

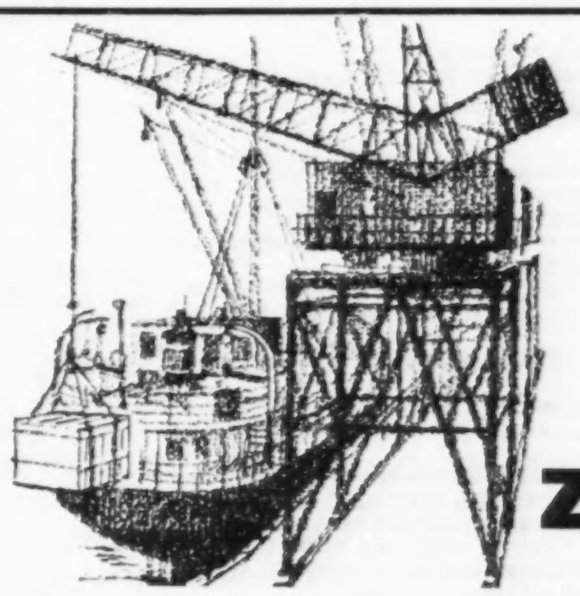
'Master clocks or impellers of secondary systems' may be imported under the item 'Control clocks and time registering apparatus', of Section XIII, Group 78, which figure in the List of Permitted Imports.

Exchange regulations

IT has further been reported that at its Session No. 309 of March 8, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank adopted the following resolution:

'Forward exchange contracts can be made to cover imports of parts

(*Continued on next page*)



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CHILE, *continued*

and pieces for rectilinear hand knitting machines and overlock machines, which figure in the List of Permitted imports, under the item 'Equipment and machinery for industry', Section XI, Group 61; and that at its Session No. 311 of March 12, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank adopted the following resolution:

'Forward exchange contracts can be made for all goods subject to prior deposits of 100 per cent which are covered by bills of lading dated more than 120 days prior to September 30, 1964, and also for goods subject to prior deposits of over 100 per cent covered by bills of lading dated more than 120 days prior to August 31, 1964'.

Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the New Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit required and tax surcharge payable (see Col. 4) are the same, unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given, it should be understood that the percentages have yet to be fixed:

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
IX	45 and 53	Accelerators and antioxidants for rubber	11
		Vinyl acetate monomer	11
		Sorbic acid	11
		Butyl alcohol	11
		Octyl alcohol	11
		Lauric acid and ethoxylated lauryl alcohol with 1, 2 or 3 molecules of ethylene oxide	11
		Phthalic anhydride	11
		Maleic anhydride	11
		Mould oils for rubber and P.V.C.	11
		Dibutyl maleate	11
		Dicyclopentadiene	11
		P.V.C. stabilizers	11
		Acrylic acid and butyl acrylate	11
		Styrene monomer	11
		Phenol	11
		Refrigerating gases	11
		Ethyl glycol	6
		Hexamine	11
		Methyl dichloroacetate	6
		Methyl methacrylate monomer	11
		Ammonium nitrate	6
		2-amino-1-p-nitrophenylpropane-1 : 3-diol	6
		'Pamak 1' (tall tallow and acid fats)	11
		Butylphenol	11
		Polyamides (nylon polymer)	11
		Intermediate chemical products for making anilines	11
		Pentaerythritol	11
		Propylene glycol	11
		Beef tallow	11
		Polyethylene terephthalate and co-polymers	11
		Potassium titanate	11
		Sodium triphosphate	6
		Technical urea with 46% nitrogen for industrial uses	6
		Dehydrocholic acid	62
		Oxidized artificial asphalt 20/30, 25/35, 40/50, 50/60, and 60/70 penetration for waterproofing and sealing	30
X	57 and 58	Iron fittings or couplings, whether galvanized or zinc coated	62
XI	60	Mechanically propelled harrows	100
		Animal drawn harrows	100/Deposit 10,000%
	61	Equipment, apparatus, elements, accessories and spare parts, for professional divers and frogmen, except masks, flippers and breathing tubes	2
XII	66	Tyres and inner tubes of sizes over 14·00 by 24 in., for all uses, and tyres and inner tubes for agricultural tractors of all sizes	3
XIII	75	Cigarette paper in bobbins	15
		Insert new items:	
XI	61	Sealed oil and fuel filters for explosion and internal combustion engines	1
		Oil and fuel filters, not specified, for explosion and internal combustion engines	51
IX	45 and 53	Ethyl chlorophenoxy*iso*butyrate in capsules in bulk	6
		Ethosuximide in soft capsules in bulk	6
		Delete the item:	
XIII	76	Religious books	
		Replace the items:	
XIII	76	'Scientific, technical and cultural books'	
		by:	
		'Text books and technical books'	1
		'Books not specified'	1

Amendment to customs tariff

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that the Chilean Ministry of Finance has announced in Decree No. 567 that the *ad valorem* customs tax on imports of synthetic polyamide resins used in the manufacture of Nylon yarns (Item 1087 of the Chilean Customs Tariff) has been reduced to 3 per cent. This reduction is valid until December 30, 1965.

BARBADOS

Exemptions from import duty

THE Board of Trade have received copies of Orders which amend the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) by:

(1) the insertion of the following new paragraph:

> Glue, paraffin, paper and packaging materials which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this island engaged in the manufacture of drinking straws and paper cups employing not less than six persons on the Certificate of such person or in the case of a company on the Certificate of the secretary of such company that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of drinking straws and paper cups within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping and rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller of Customs may require.

(2) the amendment of the existing paragraph beginning with the words 'All articles imported by or on behalf of the University of the West Indies' *so as to read;*

> All articles including vehicles imported by or on behalf of the University of the West Indies or taken out of bond to be used exclusively for the purposes and objects of the said University and not for sale on the certificate to that effect of the Senior Assistant Registrar.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

NICARAGUA

Outbreak of Polio Meningitis

There has recently been a serious outbreak of polio meningitis in Nicaragua. In their own interests, therefore, British businessmen contemplating a tour of Latin America, which would include Nicaragua, should ensure that before undertaking such a trip they are properly immunized against this disease.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Customs Duties

CORRIGENDUM to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 2, 1965, page 760.

For (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 3, 1965, page 625).
Read (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 19, 1965, page 652).

CANADA

Marking of imported goods

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS to the Canadian Marking of Imported Goods Order, published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 21, 1964, with an amendment on February 26, 1965, have been made with effect from March 10, 1965.

The items affected are electronic equipment, copper tubing and toys, games, athletic and sporting goods.

The new wording of these items is as follows, with additions shown in italics.

Electronic equipment, the following: Phonographs, Radio Receiving Sets, Radio-Phonograph Sets, Radio-Phonograph-Television Sets, Record Players, Tape Recorders, Television Receiving Sets of *types designed primarily for domestic use* shall be marked by moulding, die-stamping, embossing, lithographing, anodizing, silk screening, etching, decalcomania transfer, or by a firmly affixed label, so as to be apparent to the intending purchaser upon reasonable examination of the article.

Copper Tubing imported in straight lengths *for plumbing purposes,* shall be marked by coloured printing ink at intervals of not more than 36 inches; except that soft temper tubing imported in coils shall be marked either by coloured printing ink or by die-stamping.

Toys, Games, Athletic and Sporting Goods shall be marked in as permanent and conspicuous a manner as the nature of the goods will permit. When imported in and for sale to the ultimate purchaser in packages, boxes, or other containers, the packaging material shall also be marked. *Toys, games and playthings which would be impracticable to mark, such as construction toys, model aeroplane kits, toy soldiers, etc., may be marked on the containers only provided the goods will be displayed and sold to the ultimate*

purchaser in the containers.

A new paragraph has also been added relating to goods manufactured in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D42, dated March 10, 1965.

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE following ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Vertical turning and boring mills, sometimes known as vertical turret lathes.

(Ruling effective March 29, 1965)

Note 1

Vertical turning and boring mills sometimes known as vertical turret lathes, with table diameters of 34 inches to 50 inches, inclusive, 60 inches to 61 inches, inclusive, and from 69 inches to 41 feet, inclusive, are being transferred from the category of a class or kind made in Canada to that of a class or kind not made in Canada, effective March 29, 1965.

Note 2

Vertical turning and boring mills, sometimes known as vertical turret lathes, other than those specified in Note 1 were previously ruled to be of a class or kind not made in Canada.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-10-2 dated March 29, 1965.

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Acetonitrile.

(Ruling effective May 3, 1965)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D51-33-1 dated March 31, 1965.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing

THE GOVERNMENT of Trinidad and Tobago has issued Notices to Importers Nos. 2 and 3 of 1965, dated January 19 and March 18 respectively, which amends the list of goods subject to import licensing (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 15, 1965, page 138) by the *deletion* of item Nos. 653-05.11 and 653-05.22, and the insertion of the following:

Item No.	Item
Group 652	Cotton fabrics of standard type (not including narrow and special fabrics).
653-05.11	Fabrics made wholly of artificial silk when the value for duty purposes does not exceed 35 cents per sq. yd.
653-05.12	Fabrics made wholly of artificial silk, when the value for duty purposes exceeds 35 cents per sq. yd.
653-05.22	Fabrics made of artificial silk, mixed with other materials (artificial silk being the chief component by weight) when the value for duty purposes does not exceed 35 cents per sq. yd.
653-05.23	Fabrics made of artificial silk mixed with other materials (artificial silk being the chief component by weight) when the value for duty purposes exceeds 35 cents per sq. yd.
653-05.33	Fabrics made wholly of nylon and similar synthetic materials.
653-07	Knitted fabrics (piece-goods of all textile fabrics).
721-19.011	Electric accumulators.
863-01.041	Films of an advertising nature, for commercial use 35 mm. wide.
863-01.051	Films of an advertising nature for commercial use 16 mm. wide.
The following items which were included in error in the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 15, 1965, should also be deleted:	
025-02	Eggs not in shell, liquid, frozen or dried.
112-03.01	Beer.
112-03.02	Stout.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Taxation of foreign held securities

BY A LAW dated March 25, 1965 (Bundesgesetzblatt, Part 1, No. 10, p. 147) effect has now been given to the Federal Government's Bill providing for the imposition of a 25 per cent capital yield tax on fixed interest securities held by non-residents and for the abolition of the 2½ per cent securities tax on fixed interest issues. Effective dates of application are July 1, 1965, for the capital yield tax, and January 1, 1965, for the abolition of the securities tax.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 367, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2307).

BELGIUM

Reduction of 'taxe forfaitaire' on beer

A BELGIAN Royal Decree dated February 26, 1965 (*Moniteur Belge*, No. 42, of March 2), reduced with effect from March 8, 1965, the 'taxe forfaitaire' on beer (including imported beer) from 12 per cent to 7½ per cent.

The text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

DENMARK

Purchase tax

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT has increased the general purchase tax from 9 per cent to 12·5 per cent as from April 1, 1965. The tax is levied on all goods with a few exceptions including foodstuffs.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461.)

SPAIN

Anti-dumping duties

DETAILS of anti-dumping duties on certain iron and steel products were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 19 (page 661).

The tariff heading for billets, blooms, sheet bars and slabs should read 73.07B, and not as printed.

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1965 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, page 473.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
19	Other condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products . . .	76,500,000	April 30
22	Other polymerization and copolymerization products	76,500,000	April 30
34	Other textile manufactures . . .	4,500,000	April 30

GREECE

Modification to customs duty on rubber tyres

HM EMBASSY in Athens reports that a bill to amend the customs duty on tyres was tabled in the Greek Parliament on March 16, and the new duty took effect from the following day.

The products affected fall within Tariff heading 40.11A(I) viz. solid rubber tyres (with or without iron rims) and pneumatic rubber tyres (including tyre flaps) for motor vehicles, cycles, aircraft, tractors and all other kinds of wheeled vehicles.

The import duties are now fixed at 25 per cent *ad valorem* on invoiced prices and replace duties calculated by weight which had previously resulted in a charge of between 10 per cent and 14 per cent *ad valorem*.

The new rate of duty will apply to all countries, including those of the European Economic Community.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Room E11), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

British commercial representatives in Jesselton, Malaysia

HM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE have announced that the title and telegraphic address of the British Trade Commission in Jesselton has been changed and the new designation of the office is:

Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner in Eastern Malaysia, Jesselton. Telegraphic address: 'UKrep'.

SYRIA

Restriction of some imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Damascus have reported that under the terms of Decree No. 36 of February 18, 1965 and the Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 73 of February 28, which implements the Decree, only the Import and Export Company of the Public Sector is authorized to import the following products:

Serial No.	Tariff No.	Description of Goods
1	9/1	Green coffee
2	9/2	Tea
3	10/6	Rice
4	12/1/b	Copra
5	16/2; 16/4	Prepared or preserved meat and fish
6	17/1/a	Crude sugar
7	19/2/a	Preparations of a kind used as infant food
8	24/1; 24/2	Tobacco
9	15/1	Salt
10	30/1 to 30/4	Medicaments
11	31/2 to 31/5	Fertilizers
12	40/11	Tyres cases
13	41/1	Raw hides and skins
14	44/3, 4, 5b, 15, 18	Wood
15	48/1, 13, 15	Paper
16	51/1	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres
17	53/5/a	Wood, carded or combed
18	53/6, 7	Yarn of carded or combed wool
19	56/1	Textile fibres, synthetic or artificial
20	57/10	Woven fabrics or jute
21	62/3/a	Sacks and bags of jute
22	73/9, 10, 11, 13, 73/17, 18, 20	Iron
23	74/3/b/2	Bars of copper for industry
24	84/25	Harvesting and threshing machinery
25	85/15/a/2, 85/15/a/3	Television apparatus
26	87/1; 87/2/a/1, 87/2/a/2, 87/2/a/4	Tractors
	87/2/b, 87/2/c; 87/4	Motor vehicles and chassis thereof

(2) The following are exempt from the above provisions:
- (a) Imports by Political, or Consular or International Organizations and their members and the UN Departments and their members.
- (b) Imports by companies having agreements with the State giving them the right to import
- (c) Goods imported under the rules governing provisional entry
- (d) Gifts which are exempted from import licence under the regulations currently in force
- (e) Products brought in by travellers for non-commercial purposes
- (f) Wreckage from ships anchored at the ports of the Syrian Arab Republic

(3) The import licences issued up to February 18, 1965 for the products listed in paragraph 1 above shall remain valid and their renewal will only be authorized within the limits of the quantities despatched before the expiry of their original period of validity.

(4) Goods listed in paragraph 1 above which were imported or despatched to Syria before February 18, 1965 in contravention of the import licence regulations shall be regarded as products for whose import licences will be automatically issued after the enforcement of penalties against the contravening parties.

(5) Under the terms of Decree No. 37 of February 18, 1965, the Board of Directors of the Import and Export Company for the Public Sector was established in the following manner:

The General Director of the Company as President (Dr. Saleh Dabbagh)
The Assistant General Director as Vice-President (Dr. Saleh Oueiti)
Representative of the Ministry of Economy
Representative of the Ministry of Finance
Representative of the Ministry of Supply
Representative of the Banking Sector
Representative of the Industrial Socialist Sector

ALGERIA

Semi-state buying organizations

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of February 26, 1965, announced that as from that date all imports of margarine of tariff number 15-13 would be the responsibility of GAIRLAC (*Groupement d'Achat d'Importation et de Repartition des Laits de Conserves*) (see *Board of Trade Journal, December* 25, 1964, *page* 1387). The address of GAIRLAC is 7 Chemin des Glycines, Algiers.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

JORDAN

Customs tariff amendments

THE JORDANIAN *Official Gazette* No. 1822 of February 2, 1965, published the following amendments to the Customs Tariff. The amendments came into effect on the date of publication.

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Rates of Duty *ad valorem* c.i.f.
Ex 64/5	Parts of footwear (including uppers, insoles and screw-on heels) of any material except metal:	
	(c) of rubber or artificial plastics:	
	(1) Rubber heels in plates whether prepared or not	68%
	(2) Plastics heels in plates whether prepared or not	43%
	(3) Others	103%
Ex 84-23	Excavating, levelling, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers and bulldozers); pile drivers; snow ploughs, not self-propelled (including snow plough attachments):	
	Ex (a) Spares and parts for the above equipment which is intended for industrial, agricultural or road building purposes	1%
	(b) Others (i.e. complete machines not designed for industrial, agricultural or road-building purposes)	Exempt

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

TUNISIA

Duty-free quota for nitrogenous fertilizers

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of March 12 to 16, announced that for 1965 the duty-free quota of nitrogenous fertilizers as pure nitrogen has been fixed at 6,000 metric tons.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

INFORMATION has been received of certain amendments made to the Customs duty and Excise tariff of Kenya, with effect from March 31, 1965. These result from recommendations agreed between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and it is expected that the changes will apply to all three countries.

Full details will be published as soon as possible. Meanwhile, any inquiries may be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

NIGERIA

Customs tariff changes

INFORMATION has been received about the Nigerian Budget for 1965/66 which makes certain changes to the Customs and Excise tariffs, with effect from March 31.

Full details will be published as soon as possible. Meanwhile, any inquiries may be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

SIERRA LEONE

Customs tariff changes

THE SIERRA LEONE Budget for 1965/66, introduced on March 31, has abolished the Preferential Tariff for British and Commonwealth goods and increased the General Tariff on a number of items.

Full details will be published as soon as possible and in the meantime inquiries may be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 15) and (No. 16), published as Rhodesia Government Notices No. 193 and No. 198 respectively of March 26, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1964, to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	G.N. No. 193 (First chedule): By the insertion of the following items:				
Ex 22 (a) (iv)	Bananas and pineapples, fresh or green *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 279	Wood: (a) In the rough, rough-sawn in the length or block and logs: ex (ii) Other, excluding wood of eucalypt species *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	G.N. No. 198: By the insertion of the following schedule: Eighth Schedule – in respect of goods imported on or before April 30, 1965:				
Ex 46 (b) (i)	Peas, frozen: in bulk . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION LIST NO. 390, published in the Republic of South Africa Government Gazette of April 2, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

(1) Reclaimed rubber from free of duty to one cent per lb.
(2) Decorative Christmas glassware (baubles), from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 35 per cent *ad valorem*.
(3) Frames and handles of hand umbrellas and hand sunshades from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum of 14 cents per frame and 5 cents per handle.
(4) Pressure sensitive paper and pressure sensitive paper with a discardable backing, in rolls or sheets, from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 4245/65, (2) CRE4246/65, (3) CRE4247/65 and (4) CRE4248/65.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

HM CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by April 16.

District of Gaza
Jagjivan & Ratilal
Jagjivan Poplatlal
District of Manica and Sofala
Madhavji Valabhdas & Bros. Ltd.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Customs tariff modifications

CHANGES IN the Fiscal Import Duty on perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 18, 1964, page 660. Further changes in the Fiscal Import Duty on the same items were announced in the *Journal Officiel* of the Ivory Coast Republic of January 6 as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Revised fiscal duty
33-06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:	
A	Perfumery (extracts, lotions, toilet waters, etc.):	
A a	Non-alcoholic	45%
A b	Alcoholic	45% (1)
A c	Solid perfume	45%
B	Shaving creams	25%
C	Other:	
C a	Non-alcoholic	45% (2)
C b	Alcoholic	45% (1)

(1) Minimum charge of 400 C.F.A. francs per litre of pure alcohol.
(2) With the exception of dentifrice products, for which the duty is fixed at 35 per cent.

Inquiries about this announcement should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Import control

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a Notice to Singapore Importers No. 217 which states that with effect from March 25, 1965 the importation of:

(a) Sweetened condensed milk (Tariff Code No. 022101)
(b) Evaporated milk (Tariff Code No. 022102)

from any country (including the Malaysian territories) must be covered by specific import licences approved by the Imports and Registration Department. However, goods manufactured in Malaysia or of Malaysian origin are not subject to this measure of import control, but the importation of such goods must be supported by documentary evidence showing the country of manufacture or origin of the goods and countersigned by the appropriate Malaysian Customs authority of the exporting State.

2. (a) A Notification published in the Singapore Government Gazette Supplement of March 25, amends the Open General Import Licence No. 1 of 1961 by placing the said goods on a specific licensing basis. Specific import licences are now required for the said goods imported by sea, air, road or rail, except for consignments manufactured in Malaysia or of Malaysian origin.

(b) Import licences for Evaporated Milk will be issued, on application, but the issue of import licences for Sweetened Condensed Milk will be restricted to import quotas based on 60 per cent of an applicant's proved imports for the year 1964. Import licences for the above commodities will be issued at intervals of 3 months commencing March 25, 1965.

3. Application for import quotas for sweetened condensed milk must be supported by documentary evidence of imports for 1964. These documents should be accompanied by a detailed statement relating to such imports. The duplicate (Customs) copy of relevant inward declarations and relevent invoices for 1964 will serve as proof of imports for the said year. Proof of imports from the States of Malaya will be by way of copies of Malayan Customs Declarations.

4. Letters of Credit for the goods *must not* be established and orders for such good *must not* be placed with suppliers, unless an appropriate Import Licence is first obtained from the Department authorising the importation of the goods.

5. Goods already afloat or for which irrevocable Letters of Credit were established before March 25, 1965, will be permitted import, but such consignments will be held against the importer's quota. If such consignments exceed an importer's quota, the excess quantities will be debited against his quota for the following period or periods.

6. Import Licences for goods to be imported into Singapore for the purpose of re-export to other destinations outside Singapore will be issued with the following conditions:-

(i) the goods, pending re-export, shall be stored in the godowns

(*Continued on next page*)

MALAYSIA, *continued*

of the Port of Singapore Authority; and

(ii) the goods shall be re-exported within the period specified in the import licence.

7. Existing Import Licences for certain of these goods are hereby revoked unless the licences are covered by irrevocable Letters of Credit established before March 25, 1965.

8. Importers who have already established irrevocable letters of credit for any of the said goods should have produced to the Department, within seven days of this Notice, documentary evidence of the establishment of such Letters of Credit.

FIJI

Customs tariff amended

THE *Fiji Royal Gazette* Supplement of December 31, 1964, contains a copy of Legal Notice No. 148 which amends the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. Items 62A, 118(ee), 122D, and 122E are additions to the list. Items 62, 118(d), 122A, 122B, 122C and 236 have been deleted and replaced by new items, and Item 128A has been amended so as to read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (except hats, caps, gloves and footwear) of furskin, or lined with furskin, or to which furskin is attached on the outside otherwise than merely as trimming.	Free	Free
62A	Apparel not otherwise enumerated	25%	50%
118(d)	Radio receiving sets, radiograms, record players, tape recorders and television sets complete.	Free	Free
(ee)	Electric razors complete	Free	Free
122A	Photographic and cinematographic cameras (excluding cinematographic cameras designed for use with film larger than 16 m.m.) and component parts thereof and accessories therefor accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs but excluding unexposed film	Free	Free
122B	Projectors, including projectors combined with sound recorders or sound reproducers and component parts thereof and accessories therefor accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs, but excluding those designed for use with cinematographic film larger than 8 m.m.	Free	Free
122C	Projector screens not exceeding 36 square feet in area	Free	Free
122D	Portable typewriters complete accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs	Free	Free
122E	Articles of jewellery and imitation jewellery made up ready to wear solely for personal adornment accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs	Free	25%
128A	Telescopes, binoculars and monoculars and component parts thereof and accessories therefor accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs	Free	Free
236	Perfumes, spirituous perfumes and scented waters accepted for entry as such by the Comptroller of Customs	Free	25%

These tariff changes refer in the main to the consumer goods permitted duty-free entry into the Colony for the purpose of tourist trade (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965, page 373). Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

JAPAN

Reduction in import collateral deposits

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT have announced that from April 1, 1965, the import collateral rates for raw materials and industrial machinery are basically 1 per cent and for manufactured goods 5 per cent. No details are available at time of going to press but any further information which might become available can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461).

Hints to businessmen visiting The Federal Republic of Germany

A REVISED edition of the booklet on The Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men."

British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Telephone service with Liberia, Dubai, and Albania

PUBLIC TELEPHONE service between Britain and Liberia, Dubai and Albania were opened on April 1. On each service callers can make personal calls, at no extra charge in the Liberian and Dubai services, and for a one-minute charge in the Albania service.

Hours of service and charges are: (to the Republic of Liberia) 1000-1100 G.M.T., Monday to Saturday, £3 7s. 6d. for three minutes (minimum), £1 2s. 6d. per minute or part thereafter, report charge 6s.; (to the Trucial State of Dubai) 1230-1330 G.M.T. daily, £3 for three minutes (minimum), £1 per minute or part thereafter, report charge 4s. (for either of these services dial 108 – in London – or ask for International Exchange); and (to Albania) 0900-0945 G.M.T. and 1300-1400 G.M.T. daily, £1 17s. 6d. for three minutes (minimum) and 12s. 6d. per minute or part thereafter (dial 104 – in London – or ask for Continental Exchange).

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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By industry – provisional (Q)	12 Mar. 1965
– final (Q)	This week
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
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Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	2 Apr. 1965
Catering trades turnover (M)	19 Mar. 1965
Chemical industries production (6-M)	30 Oct. 1964
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	6 Nov. 1964
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Deliveries of certain products (Q)	2 Apr. 1965
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British film fund agency returns (M)	2 Apr. 1965
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Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	26 June 1964
Transactions (Q)	2 Apr. 1965
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Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	19 Feb. 1965
Index nos. (M)	12 Mar. 1965

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	26 Mar. 1965
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	2 Apr. 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	5 Feb. 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Feb. 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	22 Jan. 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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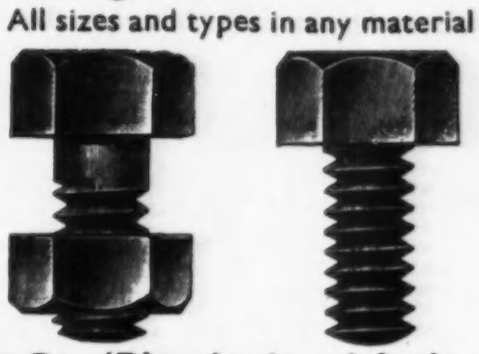

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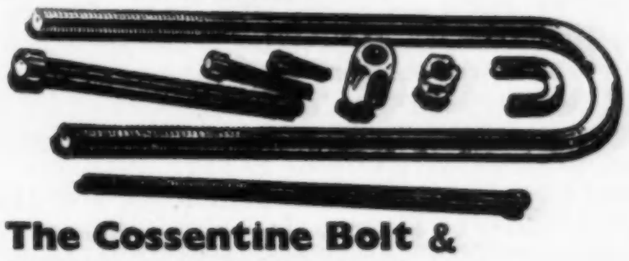

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PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD, SINGAPORE
JOHORE RIVER PROJECT, SINGAPORE WATER SUPPLY CONTRACT NO. 5 – SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF VALVES.

Tenders are invited for the manufacture, test, supply and delivery C.I.F. Singapore of valves for the Johore River Project. The contract is divided into three parts and tenderers may offer to supply any one or more complete parts. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any complete part in any tender. The three parts are:

A. Butterfly valves 66 in. diameter down to 6 in. diameter for pressures of 300 ft. to 30 ft.
B. Sluice valves as alternative to A, 48 in. diameter down to 6 in. diameter.
C. Valves other than in A or B above for which no alternative is contemplated, including air valves, non-return valves and jet dispersers.

Payment will be made in the currencies of the countries of origin of the valves.

To obtain tender documents, a crossed cheque must be made out in favour of the Public Utilities Board, Singapore, for the equivalent of Malayan $200 and sent by registered post to the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Binnie & Partners, Artillery House, Artillery Row, Westminster, London, S.W.1, who will release the documents to the tenderer. Instructions for submission of the tender will be given with the documents. The deposit will be returned to tenderers who submit a bona fide tender. Tenders close on the 6th July, 1965. The Public Utilities Board, Singapore, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Expenses of tendering are not recoverable from the Board.

Tenderers shall be required to provide a Tender Bond which shall remain in force for not more than 120 days from the date of closing tenders. For this purpose Tenders submitted to the Board must be accompanied by a deposit of M$4000.00.

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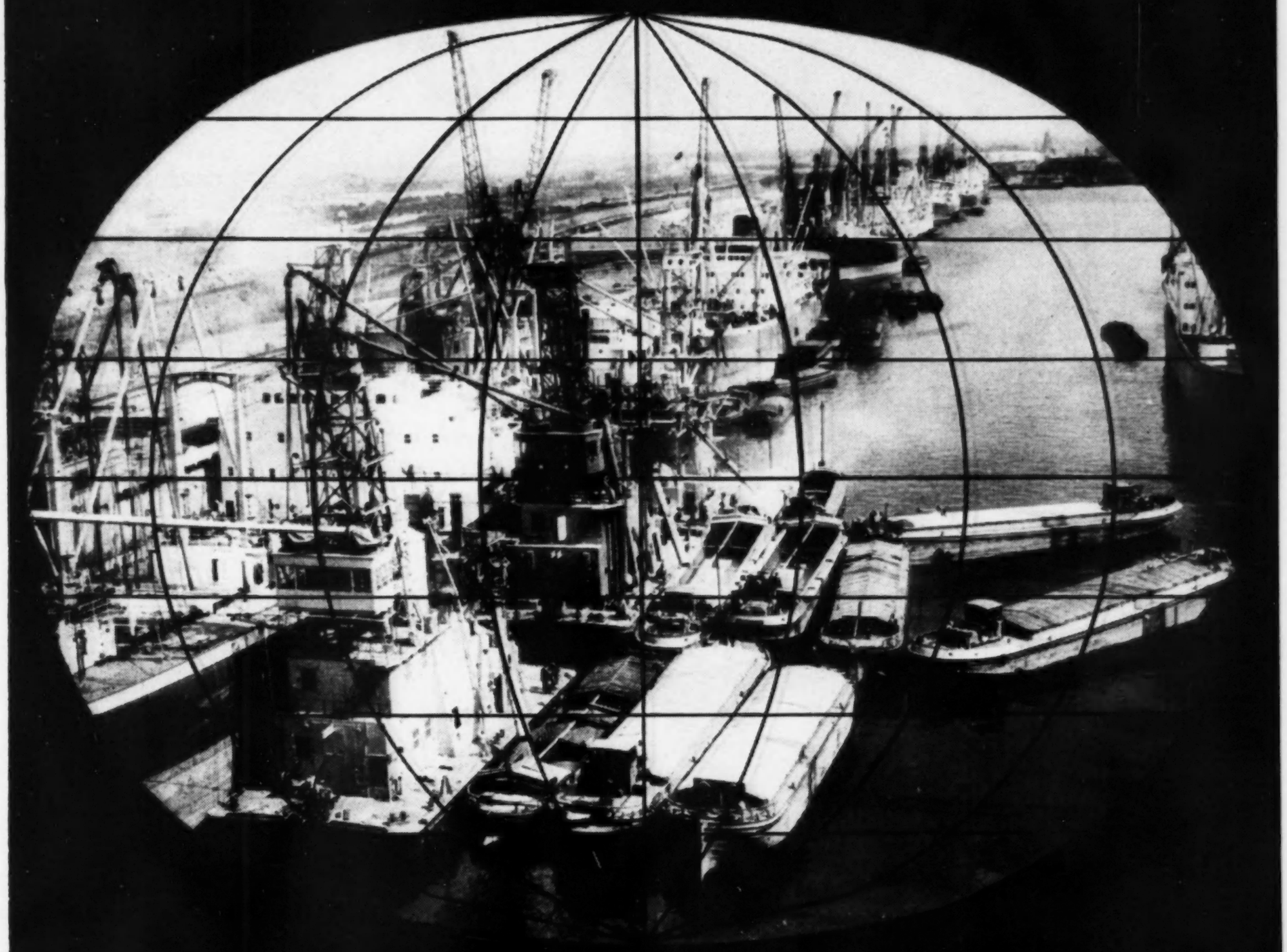

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